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PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Kept Awake by Reconnoissances Across the Potomac.

Dashing Exploit by a Company of Duryee's Zouaves.

CAPTURE OF FIVE BRASS PIECES.

Another Dash by the Sixty-Second Pennsylvania.

Four Hundred Rifles and a Rifled Twelve-pounder Captured.

THE POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 26.

The correspondent of the *American*, writing from Sharpsburgh, 24th, says:

"Our troops are learning some of the tactics of the enemy, and since the rebels were driven over the Potomac, at this point they have kept them awake with reconnoissances and dashes across the river. Col. WARREN, commanding a brigade at this point, sent over a company of the Fifth New-York recently, who brought back five brass pieces. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, and

A drummer of the Fifth, whom Col. WARREN had sent over as a punishment for showing some nervousness under fire on the previous occasions, brought a gun back. An attempt was also made to bring off a caisson, but the rebels rallied and took it off. The regiment was drawn up on the canal bank during the affair, and some shots were exchanged, but without serious results. One man, Sergeant CROWLEY, of the Fifth, was wounded in the leg.

Yesterday afternoon the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Col. SWITZER, with a section of the First New-York Artillery, and GRIFFIN's Brigade, crossed the river at Reynold's Ford, below Shepherdstown, and brought over 400 rifles, mostly marked "London, 1862," and one fine 12-pounder rifled brass piece of English manufacture. The affair was accomplished rapidly, and with entire success. The rebel pickets fell back as our men advanced, without resistance, and not even a shot was fired.

These little affairs have an excellent effect upon the men, and their cheering as the prizes reached this side was hearty and enlivening.

It appears to be well ascertained that the bulk of the rebel army still remains along the other branch of the Potomac. All our reconnoissances find them in strong force, and the smoke of their camp-fires can be seen opposite all the fords.

As it is a part of the rebel tactics to show the most activity where they have the least force, these manifestations are not to be trusted. It must be difficult to feed an army as large as that of the rebels at a point so far from railroad communication, and it is probable that a large portion of their force have fallen as far back as Winchester.

Three or four hundred wounded prisoners, left here by the rebels, were yesterday paroled and sent across the river under a flag of truce. The flag was also used to agree to a suspension of picket-firing' and the pickets of both armies now walk along the opposite banks of the river without molestation or fear

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK *via* WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

Affairs are quiet. Nothing has been heard from the reconnoissance to-day on the Virginia side.

The Emancipation message of the President is well received by the army, particularly the volunteer portion of it, so far as I have observed.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Feeling of Disappointment at the Escape of the Rebels—Incidents of the Late Battle—Preparations for Activity Again—Conversations With Rebel Officers and Men—Evidences of Unionism, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, MD., ONE MILE FROM THE POTOMAC,
Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

A general feeling of disappointment pervades the army that the rebels, whom we have so many times been on the point of bagging, have again escaped. Four days ago the brave boys now resting on their arms were overjoyed with the prospect of capturing the entire rebel horde. Before them rolled a deep, wide river, behind extended a semi-circular cordon of our soldiers, as impenetrable as it was closely drawn, and before another sun rose the already vanquished enemy would experience the insurrectionists fate. To-day they roam securely on their own rebel soil, making good "Stonewall's" promise of last Spring, that he would come in the Autumn and harvest the rich cereals of the Shenandoah Valley. How or why it was that the Confederate army was permitted to slip through our fingers, when but one vigorous pressure was needed to render it shapeless, broken and dead, it is not for me to say. The ways of strategy are mysterious and upon to criticism. Certain it is, that the responsibility does not, as there have attempted to prove, rest with the corps who occupied the left. For the gallant BURNSIDE—

As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
As to o'er-walk the current roaring loud,
On the uncertain footing of a spear.

longed to press on to and over the river, driving the fleeing rebels pell mell into its waters. That he was not permitted to do so, is a source of keenest anguish not alone to himself, but to his Staff and brave followers. Steadily they had followed the retreating enemy from the mountain passes, assisted in hemming them in by the river side, and when, as they supposed, their arduous toils were about to be crowned with success, and the death-blow administered to the rebellion, they were obliged to stand and *see* the rebels pass over. Let no partisan pen dare attempt to tarnish the unsullied fame of the brave BURNSIDE and his brave but now decimated followers!

The Commander-in-Chief makes no mention of them in the report of the contest, but when the history of the last week's engagements shall have been written up by an impartial observer, it will be found that to the gallant army of North Carolina we are indebted to more than to any other corps for the partial victory which has crowned our arms.

Once more all is quiet on the Potomoc. Our legions are stretched along its banks from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, preventing any crossing of the enemy, but preparing to cross themselves. One would think to look at the hosts of men crossing the hills in every direction as far as the eye can reach, that the army of the Potomac comprised enough men to gobble up the entire Southern Confederacy at a mouthful, I am not sure, but it does. Reinforcements from the North are constantly arriving and before a month passes we shall have a force which will scourge Rebeldom worse than the locusts of Egypt.

Gen. PORTER's corps occupy the ground at present between the village and the river. The enemy made their appearance Saturday and yesterday on the opposite shore, and their sharpshooters have fired at our men several times. The attempt of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pen. and Forty-fourth Massachusetts to cross the Potomac day before yesterday of which an account has already been forwarded you, was another Ball's Bluff affair, though on a much smaller scale. The Pennsylvania regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded.

Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters are located to-day in a tent, about a half a mile from the village in the direction of the river. Learning yesterday that Bishop WHIPPLE was in town, he sent a note to him, requesting his presence at headquarters to lead in devotional exercises and thanks to God for the signal victories which he had vouchsafed to our arms. The occasion was one of deep interest. Gen. McCLELLAN and several of his Staff and other officers kneeled in pryyer, while the Bishop offered up a fervent petition that the God of battles would still continue to be with and prosper us. In the course of his remarks he aimed to show that the soldier, instead of being necessarily, as many supposed, a wanderer from God, was, on the contrary, a subject of his especial favor. Christ mingled with them freely, and some of his most devoted followers were from among the Roman soldiery. Religious exercises were likewise held at many of the encampments. It was a most impressive sight, the various groups of men assembled to listen to the counsels of their chaplain and chant those sacred melodies which they had learned to sing around the family altar, or in the House of God. Nothing so reminds one of home and childhood as the voice singing wafted to the ear through the still air of evening from the soldiers' encampments.

On every hand are seen the evidences of the late terrible bombardment which this village has undergone. Thinking that our forces would not shell the town the rebels formed their line of battle directly in front of it. Most of the inhabitants who had not fled took refuge in the cellars. One of our balls entered the hotel where I am stopping, passed through a jar of sweetmeats, shattered the baby's cradle to pieces, broke the cooking-stove into fifty parts, and did not stop in its course before committing numerous other depredations of a similar character. While Dr. BRIGGS was looking out of his office window, a shell burst directly under his nose, and soon afterwards another entered his parlor window and nearly ruined the room and furniture. One shell passed clean through both walls of a brick house on Main-street, knocked off the end of another, and struck a man standing some distance beyond; another passed through the roof of a barn, making a fearful hole, darted down into the manger, where a horse was feeding, without injuring him, and glancing to the left, grazed the back of a pig. Two or three houses were burned, and there is scarcely a building left that is not perforated one or more times, so terribly destructive are our missiles of war. The rebel Generals remained in town during most of the time they were LEE, JACKSON, TOOMBS and LONGSTREET, (not a prisoner, as reported.) Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, whom BURNSIDE defeated at Newberne, the rebels informed me, was killed at the left, during the first day's fight. Major-Gen. STARK, of New-Orleans, commander of Stonewall's old brigade, was certainly killed on Wednesday forenoon. His body was carried through the street in a blanket, to the rear. Gens. WALKER, HAGER and RIPLEY were wounded. JACKSON's horse was twice shot from under him.

At one time, during this day, the rebels were seized with a frightful panic, and rushed helter skelter through the streets, flinging aside their guns, knapsacks, or anything which impeded their flight. Several of the sentinels went into the houses and waited until our forces entered the place, voluntarily gave themselves up. A large volume would be required to treasure up the thrilling incidents which occurred among, and the heroic achievements which were performed by our troops. The most affecting sight perhaps, witnessed, was a poor wounded fellow, of the HAWKIN's Zouaves, who, as he lay on the ground, unable to rise, waved on his comrades with a cap, as they were making a charge. Col. C. B. CHRIST, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, Acting Brigadier, took the colors in his own hands, and going in advance of his regiment, said: "Brigadier, follow me." Gen. WILCOX, when his brigade was compelled to fall back for a time, bravely remaining in the rear a target for the enemy's sharpshooters, GRIFFINS battery recovered a gun which was lost at the first battle of Bull Run. Capt. LEE's famous Massachusetts Battery was not lost, as first reported. The Thirty-fith Massachusetts was reduced from 1,000 strong to 300 men. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, a new regiment, were five times ordered to fall back, before doing so, so intent were they on slaying the traitors. The One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, another new regiment, refused to fall back until ordered to do so several times. Col. HIZIN's horse was twice shot through the neck, and he lost 190 men killed and wounded. The conduct of the raw regiments challenges the admiration of the entire army.

Gen. COX's Division buried 700 of the rebels, and only 200 of its own men. A corresponding disparity between our own and the rebel killed existing through all the engagements. This was chiefly owing to three reasons: The superior firing of our men; our successful flank movement thus placing the rebels between two fires, and their want of ammunition. Our cavalry force which escaped from Harper's Ferry, having captured their ammunition train, they were so reduced as on the last day of the fight to be compelled to fire stones.

Large numbers of the rebel wounded left in the flight remain here at Hagerstown, and scattered among the four farm-houses. Among them I find several who were present at the surrender of Harper's Ferry; so changeable are the fortunes of war. Several rebel Surgeons remain to administer to their wants. I found them willing to converse; many expressing themselves tired of the war.

Capt. JOSHUA ROGERS, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania informs me that a wounded North Carolinan beckoned him toward him while the fight was progressing on Wednesday and asked to have his leg relieved but said he did not want it saved. He wanted it cut off so that he could be sent home, from which he had come unwillingly. "I was impressed," he added with a tear in his eye, "to fight against the old flag, and there are hundreds of more like me in the State who have yet to come and take my place." Many have desired to take the oath of allegiance, remarking that the rebellion is a failure.

On the other hand, there is to be seen, in some, a spirit to fight it out to the bitter end. An artillerist remarked, on Friday, "that while there is a man, woman or child left, we will fight." Another, who was dangerously wounded and unable to recover, exclaimed: "By G—d, if I ever get well I am at you again gentlemen." A wounded Florida officer said he knew the war was hopeless, yet they were going to kill as many of us as they could before giving up. Major ——, a wealthy North Carolina planter, thought if the Abolitionists and the fire-eaters could have been strug up, this war would never have occurred.

Our own wounded are receiving every care that can be bestowed upon them. Among other volunteer Surgeons here is Dr. WM. MUIR, Surgeon-General of the hospitals of Canada—a warm-hearted, genial personage, embodying in his character the better traits of English character

There is a great scarcity of horses through this section of the country, nearly all of them having been impressed into the Government service. One, which your correspondent had secured on Saturday, was twice seized before I had got a mile out of town. There is also a corresponding scarcity of provisions. Having spent nearly the whole of Saturday on the field, I came in at night for my supper, and after waiting one hour and twenty minutes for my turn, was informed "that they were eat out." J.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

A Railroad Reconnoissance to Bristow Station.

RECOVERY OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

The Rebel Army Constantly Receiving Supplies by Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Sept. 26.

An engine started from Alexandria yesterday, and proceeded as far as Bristow. Shortly after arriving there a train of cars was seen approaching from the other side, but which on discovering their danger started back and disappeared.

Eight rebel soldiers were found at Bristow, who had been stationed there to guard and assist in loading the *débris* found among the ruins of the trains destroyed at that place. They were captured and brought down as prisoners.

Sixteen freight cars were also found uninjured at Manassas, with about half a car-load of ammunition, which had been piled on the ground and covered with canvas.

The rebels, it seems, got the idea started by some Union prisoners that this was an infernal machine and so refused to approach it. It was loaded, and with the cars, all brought down to Alexandria.

No other troops were discovered in the vicinity.

It was ascertained from good authority that train, were running regularly, night and day, to Culpepper bringing supplies to the enemy, which were conveyed in wagons from that place, by way of Sperryville and Front Royal, to Winchester.

The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the bridge over the Rappahannock was to be finished to-day. All the engines and the cars not completely destroyed have been run off from the stations above Bristow, and are now being used by the rebels.

Last week the line of pickets established by the enemy reached from Winchester to Brentsville, a point some six miles south of Manassas. This was to prevent residents south of that line escaping impressment, which is now being enforced in Virginia where they have sway. Many, however, succeed in eluding those pickets and reach our lines, leaving their families and domestic effects behind.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

An Order from Gen. Butler for the Registration of Neutral Foreigners.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans on the 15th, the Bar on the 16th, *via* Havana on the 20th inst., arrived at this port last evening, bringing the following passengers:

H. R. Genni, lady, 6 children and servant, R. Gamble, R. W. Mullen, U. S. A.; A. W. Gill, Asa S. Blake, Mrs. S. Hancock and child, John A. Quilty, U. S. A.; Francis W. Kelly, Mrs. Sarah Harper, Mrs. Hettie Mockabo and child, H. K. Stevens, Miss Tictor, and 69 in the steerage.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 71.—As in the course of ten days it may become necessary to distinguish the disloyal from the loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners residing in this Department,

It is ordered that each neutral foreigner, resident in this Department, shall present himself, with the evidence of his nationality, to the nearest Provost-Marshal for registration of himself and his family.

This registration shall include the following particulars:

The country of birth.

The length of time the person has resided within the United States.

The names of his family.

The present place of residence, by street, number or other description.

The occupation.

The date of protection or certificate of nationality, which shall be indorsed by the Passport Clerk, "Registered," with date of register.

All false or simulated claims of foreign alliance by native or naturalized citizens will be severely punished.

By order of MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. Gen., Chief of Staff.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

We find in the *Delta* the following items of interest, copied from the Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th inst.:

VICKSBURGH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Essex* and *Anglo-American* passed Grand Gulf yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, coming up. Their smoke was visible last evening about Diamond Bend, and it was expected the boats would come up after the moon went down last night. We believe every preparation has been made to meet them.

As it is highly probable that we will now have gunboats both above and below our city, we think it would be well to keep them from communicating with each other across the point. We learned yesterday the upper fleet had been reinforced, and put out pickets in the neighborhood of Col. YOUNG, about 12 miles above the city. It will be necessary to have troops on the other side to keep communication open with the railroad. We have plenty of steamers here, by which the field artillery might be carried over the river and back whenever necessary. There is probably infantry and cavalry enough on the other side to support artillery, but if not they can be taken over from this side at any moment.—*Vicksburgh Whig, 5th.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

We delay further our present issue to give a hasty account of a destructive fire which occurred this (Thursday) afternoon. While we write the immense gun factory in the lower part of this city is being reduced to ashes. The fire originated in the "drying-room," and before the workmen were aware of it the roof of the building was a sheet of flame; fortunately, all escaped without injury. Some of the workmen, we learn, leaped from the windows of the second story. The loss will not be far short of $75,000 in machinery, unfinished guns, &c., besides the total destruction of the splendid new three-and-a-half-story brick building. The entire community sympathizes with the energetic and gentlemanly but unfortunate proprietors. The building belonged to our esteemed townsman, Mr. JOHN C. EVE. We are not informed as to whether there was any insurance on the building. We regret to learn that Messrs. DICKLER, SADLER & NELSON were not insured.—*Rome (Ga.,) Southerner.*

Movements of Gov. Morton, of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Sept. 26.

Gov. MORTON, of this State, did not attend the meeting of the Governors at Altoona, Penn., as has been stated. He returned from Louisville yesterday afternoon, where he has been ever since the threatened danger to that city

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the Battle of the Antietam.

The Maryland Campaign a Confessed Failure.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS

A VICTORY CLAIMED AT ANTIETAM.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 22.

We have received authentic particulars of the sanguinary battle at Sharpsburgh, alluded to elsewhere, and concerning which so many painful rumors were afloat on yesterday. We have the gratification of being able to announce that the battle resulted in one of the most complete victories that has yet immortalized the Confederate arms. The ball was opened on Tuesday evening, about 6 o'clock, all of our available force, about sixty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE in person, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty thousand strong, commanded by Gen. McCLELLAN in person, being engaged. The position of our army was upon a range of hills, forming a semi-circle, with the concave toward the enemy, the latter occupying a less commanding position opposite, their extreme right resting upon a height commanding our extreme left. The arrangement of our line was as follows: Gen. JACKSON on the extreme left, Gen. LONGSTREET in the centre, and Gen. A. P. HILL on the extreme right.

The fight on Tuesday evening was kept up until 9 o'clock at night, when it subdued into spasmodic skirmishes along the line. Wednesday morning it was renewed by Gen. JACKSON, and gradually became general. Both armies maintained their respective positions, and fought desperately throughout the entire day. During this battle Sharpsburgh was fired by the enemy's shells, and at one time the enemy obtained a position which enabled them to pour a flanking fire upon a portion of our left wing, causing it to waver. At this moment, Gen. STARK, of Mississippi, who had command of Gen. JACKSON's Division, galloped to the front of his brigade, and seizing the standard, rallied them forward. No sooner did the gallant General thus throw himself in the van than four bullets pierced his body, and he fell dead amidst his men. The effect, instead of discouraging, fired them with determination and revenge, and they dashed forward, drove the enemy back, and kept them from the position during the rest of the day.

It being evident that the "Young Napoleon," finding he could not force his way through the invincible ranks of our army in that direction, had determined upon a flank movement towards Harper's Ferry, and thus obtain a position in our rear, Gen. LEE, with ready foresight, anticipated the movement by drawing the main body of his army back on the south side of the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, Va., whence he will, of course, project the necessary combinations for again defeating his adversary.

The enemy's artillery was served with disastrous effect upon our gallant troops; but they replied from musket, howitzer, and cannon with a rapidity and will that carried havoc amidst the opposing ranks. The battle was one of the most severe that has been fought since the opening of the war. Many of our brave men fell. At dark the firing ceased, and in the morning (Thursday) our army were ready to recommence the engagement, the enemy having been forced back the evening before, and the advantage of the battle being still on our side.

Firing was consequently opened upon the new position supposed to be held by the enemy, but no reply was obtained, and it was then discovered that he had disappeared entirely from the field, leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands and about three hundred prisoners. The report current on yesterday that a truce occurred on Thursday for the burial of the dead was unfounded. The prisoners stated that their force was more than a hundred thousand strong, and that McCLELLAN commanded the army in person.

Our loss is estimated at five thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The prisoners state that their ranks were greatly decimated, and that the slaughter was terrible, from which we may infer that the enemy's loss was fully as great, if not greater than our own.

The following is a list of commanding officers killed and wounded in the engagement:

Gen. STARK, of Mississippi, commanding JACKSON's Division, killed.
Brig.-Gen. BRANCH, of North Carolina, killed.
Brig.-Gen. R. H. ANDERSON, wounded in hip, not dangerously.
Brig.-Gen. WRIGHT, of Georgia, flesh wounds in breast and leg.
Brig.-Gen. LAWTON, in leg.
Brig.-Gen. ARMISTEAD, in the foot.
Brig.-Gen. RIPLEY, in neck, not dangerously.
Brig.-Gen. RANSOME, of North Carolina, slightly.
Col. ALFRED CUMMINGS, in command of WILCOX's Brigade, slightly.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 22.

The accounts of the battle at Sharpsburgh are meagre and contradictory, but agree in reporting it to have been the most bloody and desperately contested engagement of the war.

The Confederate army, though opposed by largely superior numbers, again illustrated their valor and invincibility by successfully repelling the repeated onsets of the enemy.

Officers have arrived here, who state that they went over the battle-field on Thursday, and they assert that the advantage remained on our side, the enemy having fallen back.

The city papers this morning report, on the authority of passengers who arrived last night, that Gen. LEE recrossed the Potomac on Friday, at Shepherdstown.

THE RESULT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Petersburgh Express, Sept. 23.

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The experiment has accordingly been made, and the result, we think, should banish from our minds the idea that Maryland is disposed at present to unite her destinies with the South. If she had been, her people, upon the appearance of our army upon her soil, would have risen *en masse* and rushed by tens of thousands into its ranks. We speak only of the majority of them, for we doubt not that there is a very respectable minority who sympathize warmly with the South. The State Government, moreover, is decidedly and intensely devoted to the Union, (so-called,) and the Press there, with scarcely an exception, is of the same character.

For these reasons we think that Gen. LEE has very wisely withdrawn his army from Maryland, the cooperation of whose people in his plans and purposes was indispensable for success. They have failed to respond to his noble appeal in the desired way, and the victories of Beonsboro' and Sharpsburgh, purchased with torrents of blood, have been rendered unprofitable in a material point of view. They have, however, deepened the impression upon the enemy of the previous lessons which we gave him in the art of fighting, and though they may exult, in their crazy fashion, over imaginary successes heralded in the lying dispatches of McCLELLAN and his trumpet-blowers, the no less lying correspondents and editors of the LINCOLN journals, yet they will be willing enough to let LEE and his army alone on this side of the Potomac.

We can now put matters to rights in Virginia and turn our attention to PIERPONT and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former will soon be disposed of, and we trust that a portion of our army will be immediately set to work to destroy the latter in a way to render its reconstruction impracticable. Every bridge, tunnel, and culvert, should be forthwith demolished—every embankment leveled, every cut filled up, and every cross-tie and rail removed from Harper's Ferry to Wheeling and Parkersburgh. The road has been a source of nothing but evil to the State since it was made, and more especially since the commencement of the war. Along its whole line the taint of disloyalty and treason is to be seen. It has more or less Yankeeized the entire region between its track and the Pennsylvania border, from the Ohio to the Potomac.

The recrossing of the Potomac by our forces does not at all disturb us. Under the circumstances, it was a most judicious movement, and in no manner or degree prejudicial to our interests, in a military point of view—save and except the losses we sustained in the sanguinary battles in Maryland, which are to be deeply deplored. But the enemy suffered in this respect far more than we did, and although this is no adequate consolation or compensation to us in the premises, yet it assures us that the blows which we struck lost none of their vigor and efficacy by the brief change which was made of the seat of war.

A FISTICUFF IN NASHVILLE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 20.

A gentleman just from Knoxville, Tenn., says that a difficulty occurred in Nashville during the early part of the past week, between Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL, Commander of the Yankee army of the West, and ANDY JOHNSON, LINCOLN's Provisional Governor of Tennessee. The quarrel grew out of a difference between the two distinguished Lincolnites as to the policy of the Federals evacuating Nashville at present. BUELL contended that it was a "military necessity," and, flanked as he was, east and west, with Gen. BRAGG's army to the North of him, and the Confederates, also, holding Chattanooga and Murfreesboro' on the south, it was impossible for him to hold Nashville and subsist his a my. JOHNSON replied that, notwithstanding the reasons alleged by BUELL, the place must not be evacuated; and if it was, he should certainly blow up the Capitol building before he made his way out of the city. BUELL rejoined by stating that he would cause JOHNSON to be shot if he dared destroy the Capitol. Whereupon JOHNSON remarked that BUELL was a —— scoundrel. This was an insult that the Federal General felt himself bound to resent, which he did by knocking JOHNSON down, jumping upon him, and giving him a very sound beating. JOHNSON's face is said to have been very badly bruised. At last accounts JOHNSON had fled the place, and BUELL endeavored to follow the Governor's example, but finding that Gen. BRAGG was too quick for him, and had placed his powerful army between the Cumberland and Gallatin, retraced his steps and reëntered Nashville. Here he will probably remain until forced to surrender for supplies. This intelligence was brought to Knoxville on Sunday last by a gentleman who had escaped from Nashville.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of a Number of Gen. Pope's Officers from Richmond.

ITEMS OF NEWS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* arrived here this forenoon, from Aiken's Landing, bringing down about 160 passengers, among whom are 94 officers. Below are the names, as far as could be obtained. They are mostly POPE's officers:

Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince.
Col. Geo. D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
Major E. W. Cook, 28th New-York.
Capt. G. B. Halstead, Gen. Auger's Staff.
Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins, Gen. Williams' Staff
Capt. H. Eisenberg, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. P. Griffith, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. H. Vanderman, 66th Ohio.
Capt. J. H. Stewart, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. Geo. Thistleton, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. John Hancock, 1st Maryland Cavalry.
Capt. Charles Russell, 2d Massachusetts.
Lieut. S. B. Gorman, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. H. A. Greatreak, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. A. W. Selfridge, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. Selkenner, 46th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. W. Kenyon, 28th New-York.
Lieut. W. M. Green, 102d New-York.
Lieut. S. H. Walker, 3d Maryland.
Lieut. H. Egbert, 12th United States Infantry
S. J. Whitney, 28th New-York.
Lieut. J. Long, 28th New-York.
J. D. Beardsley, 10th Maine.
N. P. Whitney, 5th Connecticut.
Lieut. C. Snyder, 8th United States Infantry.
Lieut. J. D. Woods, 28th New-York.
Lieut. A. A. Cheney, 5th Connecticut.
Lieut. Otis Fisher, 7th United States Infantry.
Lieut. J. D. Ames, 28th New-York.
Lieut. C. Doyle, 5th Connecticut.
Capt. Barker, 3d Delaware.
Capt. Darrell, 3d Delaware.
Capt. Wm. W. Bush, 28th New-York.
Lieut. Deems, 2d Wisconsin.
Lieut. Stewart, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Lieut. Robbins, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
Col. Wm. J. Leonard, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. J. F. Kinecker, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. N. H. Hogarth, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. A. J. Brooks, Purnell Legion.
Lieut. P. B. Winslow, Pennsylvania Bucktails.
Lieut. T. B. Moore, Harris Light Cavalry.
Capt. W. C. Capron, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.
Capt. C. N. Golding, Pope's Staff.
Capt. T. W. Dunham, 88th Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. E. Smith, 2d Virginia.
Lieut. A. J. Vandever, 3d Delaware.
Lieut. W. J. Blake, 2d Virginia.
Capt. Z. Baird, Milroy's Staff.
Adjt. Downing, 97th New-York,
Lieut. F. A. B. Combs, 56th Pennsylvania.
Adjt. D. P. Haviland, 12th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Francis Ferris, Harris Cavalry.

Among the passengers are two Misses Kirvy, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Callahan and two children, of Washington; Miss Ridgeley, of Baltimore; Mrs. Sidney Beresford, of York Co., Va.; and Mrs. Mary Simpson, going to Baltimore.

All the rebel papers brought down claim victories in all the recent battles, and call upon the people of the Confederate States not to believe one word contained in the Northern papers of Northern success, and that Gen. McCLELLAN's account of these battles fully equal POPE's for misrepresentation.

Speaking of their army, the *Dispatch* says: "Only a division or two have been withdrawn from the other side of the Potomac, to resist the contemplated movement by BURNSIDE upon our communication at Harper's Ferry." It states that Gen. LEE repulsed Gen. McCLELLAN on the 17th, pursued him on the 18th, and defeated him on the 19th.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, says:

"A dispatch, signed H. P. DAVIDSON, states that the Federals have crossed the river at Shepardstown with 10,000 men, and were immediately attacked by JACKSON's corps and routed. JACKSON has recrossed into Maryland. Considerable reinforcements have reached Gen. LEE since the battle at Manassas—enough to replace the losses in the recent battles."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says:

"The Yankee fleet, anchored in front of Alexandria, has been ordered off. The Federals have burned their disabled wagons, and were removing all their stores to Washington."

The same paper claims a rebel victory at Shepardstown on Saturday last, and a capture of over 4,000 Federals.

The same paper says:

The train that is due this evening will bring from Culpepper Court-House 66 Yankees, who have been there since the engagement near that place. There are several officers and the following Surgeons: J. F. Day, Tenth Maryland; E. S. Bissell, Fifth Connecticut; A. W. Heller, Twenty-eighth New-York, and John B. Coover, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. They will be sent home from Richmond.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, contains the death of Brig.-Gen. WM. STARKE, of the Second Louisiana Brigade.

The same paper states that Gen. THOMAS' Division still remains in Nashville, but their troops indicate preparations to evacuate. ANDY JOHNSON says that if the rebels take Nashville, they will find his remains under the ruins of the Capitol.

The Tallahassee papers announce the death of Gen. RICHARD K. CALL, a distinguished Floridian, on Sunday.

Yellow fever is in Wilmington, N. C., and is very malignant, for we hear of no recoveries. The telegraph operator had closed his office and removed to Goldsboro.

Col. JOHN P. THORNTON, of Virginia, was killed in the recent battles.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d, announces that Hon. H. W. MILLER, of Raleigh, N. C., died at his residence last Wednesday.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The quantity of goods going into the interior is very large. Domestic liquors are offering at a serious decline. Sales of pure Spirits at 40c. ₱ gallon. Coal, $19@$20 ₱ ton. Coal Oil, 70c. ₱ gallon. Butter, 26c. ₱ lb. Candles, 18½c. ₱ lb. Dried Apples, 12c. ₱ quart. Wool—sales of Fall clip at 23c.@25c.

President LINCOLN's proclamation to emancipate the slaves is commended by the Press generally, the leading journals heartily indorsing his policy.

THE GULF PORTS AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Connecticut

Important Naval Expeditions being Fitted Out

Dashing Exploit of the Gunboat Winona off Mobile.

We are indebted to Commander MILTON HAXTON for files of Houston, Texas, papers to Aug. 8, and for the following memoranda:

The *Connecticut* is from the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and left Galveston Sept 9; left off that port the United States gunboat *De Soto*, blockading; left the Southwest Pass 11th, Ship Island 12th, Mobile and Pensacola 13th; left off Mobile the United States sloops-of-war *Richmond*, *Cayuga*, *Winona*, *Panola* and *Kanawha*. Sailed from Apalachicola 19th, and left there the United States gunboats *Saginaw* and *Fort Henry*; touched off the light-boat at Port Royal 23d, and took from her a mail, and is last from Hampton Roads 25th.

She brings to this port Lieut. J. G. WALKER, of gunboat *Winona*, and 25 officers, 208 seamen, invalids and discharged; 5 prisoners and 7 refugees.

The general health of our squadrons in the Gulf is good.

Naval expeditions were being fitted out both at Pensacola and Port Royal, and the public will probably hear of important achievements by the former in a week or two.

On the afternoon of Sept. 13, the United States gunboat *Winona*, Lieutenant Commanding THORNTON, ran under the fire of Fort Morgan, which is considered the defence of Mobile, and opened fire on a rebel steamer lying inside, driving off her crew, and damaging her greatly by the explosion of an eleven-inch shell in her bow. Fort Morgan opened a very heavy fire on the *Winona*, but she escaped unhurt.

On the afternoon of Sept. 9, in lat. 28°, lon. 94° 10', the *Connecticut* captured the English schooner *Rambler*. She had run the blockade at Sabine Pass, Texas, bound to Havana, and heavily laden with cotton. Amongst the papers found on board was a memorandum in writing, directing the Captain of the *Rambler* to sell the cotton at Havana, and with the proceeds of the sale to purchase powder, medicine, army shoes, and other contraband articles, and without delay to return to Sabine Pass.

Capt. HAXTON, after the capture, immediately ordered a prize crew on board, and started her off with written orders for the Prize-Master to take her to Ship Island.

The *Connecticut* also brings a large quantity of cotton and molasses, captured in the Gulf, one lot alone consisting of 200 bales of cotton.

Col. JACK HAMILTON, formerly Member of Congress, from Texas, had arrived at the Southwest Pass about the 12th. He was secreted in the mountains of Texas for twenty-one days before his escape. He was accompanied by six friends. He reported a strong Union feeling in the Western part of his State.

The health of the troops at Pensacola was excellent. They were enjoying themselves and were in a high state of discipline. Col. WILLIAM WILSON was in command.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th—Ravages of the Vomito among the French Shipping—Probable Loss of a French Conducta, with a Million Dollars—Expected Attack on Jalapa.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Philadelphia* from New-Orleans for New-York, has stopped here to coal, in preference to going to Key West, fearing sickness there, but there is little or no fever now at that place.

By the steamer *Mexico*, which left Vera Cruz on the 11th, we learn that Admiral JAURVEIS arrived in the iron-clad frigate *Normandie*, at Sacrificios, on the 4th.

The vomito is making dreadful havoc at Vera Cruz, and the French war vessels are suffering severely. Many physicians have died, and only two are left in the whole fleet.

Commander ROZE is to start soon for France, and Capt. DURAND DE ST. ARNAUD has reinstated him already.

Gen. FOREY was expected to arrive on the 20th.

Great anxiety was felt for a convoy with $1,000,000 for the payment of the French troops at Orizaba, which had not arrived, though ten days overdue. The authorities at Vera Cruz gave out that it was stuck in the mud, and that a river had swollen to such an extent as to be unfordable. It is presumed by well-informed persons in Vera Cruz that the guerillas have captured it, as it is known that they knew of its departure, and of the specie conveyed.

It was currently reported that the French were about to attack Jalapa.

The steamer *San Juan* arrived here on the 7th, and sailed on the 8th.

The steamer *British Queen*, from New-York, is expected to arrive here to-night or to-morrow morning.

There is no yellow fever of consequence here, and the rains are abating.

Gen. Phelps on the Negro Question.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. PHELPS, who lately resigned his commission, and arrived in this City a day or two since from New-Orleans, has published a long statement of the reasons which led him to the steps he has taken. His card concludes thus:

It is evident to me, from a long period of service in the Southwest, that a decided course of policy is necessary on the part of our Government, and that policy should be the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery. It is an evil of the worst kind, a standing rebellion against free institutions. No slaveholder, as such, can be loyal to a free Government. The present crisis is a veritable revolution, which must either revolutionize free men out of their habits of Freedom, or slaveholders out of their habits of Slavery.

The four millions of Africans in the United States are organized for agricultural purposes, and are held to labor by the force of chains, stocks and the lash, at the will of the master. This system of labor renders despotic Government a political necessity, and the only means of preventing it, is to reorganize these Africans with a view to subordination to democratic institutions. In the place of the master, the overseer and the driver, we must substitute the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of a military organization, appointing men to these positions of the highest standing and character, and of the most approved loyalty and patriotism. This is the only way that we can reclaim the slave from his despotic uses and render him subordinate to the democratic institutions of the country. It is the only way by which we can manage him with the least possible loss to our liberties and the least amount of detriment to the interests of the master.

It is now about ten months since I left the North to engage in the expedition against New-Orleans, during which time upward of four months have been spent in the vicinity of that city, and yet no progress seems to have been made in restoring peace or quelling the rebellion. On the contrary, after a perfectly [illegible] delays, and an immense expenditure of life and treasure, the state of things is worse than ever. Delays are dangerous; and never more so than in military matters. They tend to compromise our liberties as well as injure the interests of the whole Union. Convinced of this, I have omitted no opportunity or means that my position has offered, even to the sacrifice of my commission, to awaken the attention of the President and the country. To ignore Slavery in the present crisis is but little less disastrous than Slavery itself.

J. W. PHELPS, Late Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $887,779 in Specie.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Confiscation of the Church Property by Mosquera.

ESCAPE OF OSPINA AND CALVO

The steamship *Ariel* from Aspinwall, on Sept 17, with passengers, mails, and specie to D. B. ALLEN arrived yesterday morning. The following is the

SPECIE LIST.

P. R. R. & Co.	$5,574 30
Order	8,285 56
Allan McLane	13,308 34
Order	3,000 00
Lewis, McMurray & Co.	5,000 00
Isaac Rich & Co.	10,000 00
Sullon & Co.	4,264 00
Order	15,000 00
Baker & Morrill	10,000 00
Richard Patrick	12,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co.	6,200 00
W. Seligman & Co.	20,000 00
Jas. T. Hayward	13,000 00
Glidden & Williams	1,172 05
J. M. Coghill	9,000 00
Am. Ex. Bank	25,000 00
P. Naylor	10,000 00
J. B. Newton & Co.	44,728 00
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000 00
J. Heller & Bro.	7,700 00
Frank Baker	15,000 00
Wm. Heller & Co.	19,000 00
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50,200 00
[illegible] & Bro.	30,400 00
[illegible]	6,247 17
[illegible] Co.	5,800 00
Bacon & Runnel	$18,000 00
J. Hecht	7,385 95
J. & M. Goodman	5,000 00
H. Cohn & Co.	58,000 00
J. G. Parker & Son	11,000 00
Jennings & Brewster	33,750 00
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	15,000 00
Marcus C. Hawley	9,200 00
J. Strauss Bro. & Co	67,821 13
Kerby, Byrne & Co.	10,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	260,500 00
Order	5,000 00
Total	$881,137 40
FROM ASAINWALL.	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	935
do	600
J. M. Ceballos	300
Saml. S. Isaacs	3,070 00
Herques & Masseras	562 50
Handy & Hoadley	2,000 00
Colgate & Hoffman	600 00
J. R. DeLaEspriella	275 00
Total	$6,642 50
Grand Total	$887,779 90

The news from the Isthmus is not of much importance, but it is not favorable to the cause of MOSQUERA. Having closed all the cathedrals and banished the priests, he seized the church property, which included the nunnery, obliging the nuns to take refuge somewhere else, and, accordingly, on the 9th inst., they started for Lima. Three of them were over 80 years of age, and it is evident MOSQUERA has not strengthened his cause by this perversion of power. The church property was advertised for sale for the benefit of the Government, but the priests had taken all the valuables before the closing of the churches.

Two or three political prisoners were lately brought to Panama from Santiago, and placed on parole, MOSQUERA having succeeded in establishing his power there.

The English steamer *Saladin*, arrived from Carthagena on the 12th inst., and it was there believed that OSPINA and CALVO were yet concealed in that place, or at Aspinwall. The Captain and Purser of the *Ariel* were obliged to appear before the authorities at Aspinwall and make oath that they were not on that ship, and had not made application for passage, either personally or through others. There is now no doubt of their escape on the *Avon*, and that on her arrival at Aspinwall they were placed on board the frigate *Orlando* till the *Avon* sailed again, when they were taken to St. Thomas. Their escape will probably prolong the war, as also the recent treaty between Ecuador and ARBOLEDA, and the former, in all probability, will assist the late Government. An attempt was made to arrest Señor BERMUDEZ, Spanish editor of the *Star and Herald*, but he took refuge in the house of the United States Consul, who protected him from the authorities. It seems he was not contented with writing against them, but it is alleged he was conspiring with others to create a counter revolution. The affair was soon settled the next day, on his giving himself up, and he was set at liberty. The *Bainbridge* was daily expected at Aspinwall to relieve the brig *Perry*.

We are indebted to Purser WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for important courtesies.

Latest Intelligence by the Ariel.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

There is little local news to add since the sailing of the last steamer. Matters have settled down on the Isthmus, and we are quietly awaiting the result of a new revolution, which is said to be in embryo.

The only excitement of any moment has been the driving of the priests and nuns out of the country, in order that their property may go to the General Government. All left of them now is a dissipated priest who adheres to the present Administration, and is consequently excommunicated. The churches are all closed, and will remain so until a new order of things.

Business is remarkably dull, and money daily becoming scarcer. There is no doubt whatever that the increased taxation will force several mercantile houses to close before the end of the year, for the Government will try to squeeze every cent it can out of the merchants.

The soldiers are growing very much dissatisfied, and have already made two attempts at an outbreak, and the whole Government fabric appears to be toppling over.

The recent loan effected in Great Britain by Venezuela will enable that country to render efficient aid to the Conservative party in this country against Mosquera, and this, coupled with the assistance given to the former by Ecuador, renders MOSQUERA's position exceedingly doubtful, and will compel him to keep all his resources at hand to sustain himself.

Should, therefore, further troubles arise on this Isthmus, it would be impossible for him to send forces here to quell them.

Under this state of affairs, and considering that Bogota, which is now frequently cut off from all communication with Panama, is at all times three weeks distant, the United States Government would act judiciously in appointing the Consul here a Consul-General, so as to possess some diplomatic power in case of need.

The position of a Consul, which is purely that of a commercial agent, is not such as to enable a United States representative here to assume the responsibility required of him in the delicate questions which are continually arising during revolutions, and such an appointment as that alluded to might lead to the prevention of trouble with the authorities in future.

Col. McKEE is a judicious, sensible man, and well fitted to occupy such a post, and has, I believe, the full confidence of his Government, as well as of his countrymen here.

The South steamer arrived just as the last mail was leaving, and there was barely time to send you a note of her arrival. She brought no news of importance.

There is no late arrival from the coast.

The *Constitution* is just coming in from San Francisco, three days after time.

Garibaldi's Personal Statement.

The following letter from Gen. GARIBALDI himself, relating to the unhappy conflict at Aspromonte, was sent by the General to the *Movimento*, of Genoa, and appeared in our late edition of yesterday:

ON BOARD THE DUKE OF GENOA, Sept. 1.

They thirsted for blood, and I wished to spare it. I speak not of the poor soldier who obeys, but the men of the clique who cannot forgive the revolution for being the revolution—a fact which disturbs their conservative digestion—and for having contributed to the reëstablishment of our Italian family.

Yes, they thirsted for blood; I perceived it with sorrow, and I endeavored in consequence to the utmost to prevent that of our assailants from being shed.

I passed along the front of our line crying out to them not to fire, and from the centre to the left, where my voice and those of my aids-de-camp could be heard, not a trigger was pulled. It was not thus on the attacking side. Having arrived at a distance of two hundred metres, they began a tremendous fire, and the party of Bersaglieri who were in front of me, directing their shots against me, struck me with two balls—one in the left thigh, not serious, the other in the ankle of the right foot, making a serious wound.

As all this happened at the opening of the conflict, and I was carried to the skirt of the wood after being wounded, I could see nothing more, a dense crowd having formed around me while my wound was being dressed. I feel certain, however, that up to the end of the line which was within my reach, and that of my aids-de-camp, not a single musket was fired. As there was no firing on our side, it was easy for the troops to approach and mingle with ours, and when I was told that they wished to disarm us, I replied that they should be themselves disarmed. The intentions of my companions were, however, so little hostile, that I only succeeded in having a few officers and soldiers of the regulars disarmed.

It was not so on our right. The *picciotti*, attacked by the regular troops, replied by a fire along the whole line, and, although the trumpets sounded to cease firing, there was at that spot a smart fusilade, which, however, lasted not more than a quarter of an hour.

My wounds led to some confusion in our line. Our soldiers, not seeing me, began to retreat into the wood, so that [illegible] broke up, and [illegible] faithful always remained. At this moment I learned that my Staff and Col. PALLAVICINI, who commanded the regular troops, were negotiating upon the following conditions: first, that I should be free with my Staff to withdraw where I pleased. (I replied, 'On board an English vessel.') Second, that having arrived at the sea shore, the rest of my companions should be set at liberty. Col. PALLAVICINI conducted himself as a gallant and intelligent officer in all his military movements, and he has not been wanting in respect or courtesy toward me and my people. He showed his grief at having to shed Italian blood; but he had received peremptory orders and had to obey them. My arrangements had been purely defensive, and I had hoped to avoid a conflict, seeing the very strong position that I occupied, and entertaining the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary. If I had not been wounded at the outset, and if my people had not received the order under all circumstances to avoid any collision whatsoever with the regular troops, the contest between men of the same race might have been terrible. However, it is far better as it is. Whatever may be the result of my wounds, whatever fate the Government prepares for me, I have the consciousness of having done my duty; and the sacrifice of my life is a very little thing if it has contributed to save that of a great number of my fellow-countrymen.

In the hazardous enterprise into which I and my companions had thrown ourselves headlong, I expected nothing good from the Government of RATTAZZI. But why should I not have hoped for less rigor on the part of the King, having altered in nothing the old programme, and having decided not to alter it at any price? What affects me most is this fatal distrust, which contributes not a little to leave the national unity incomplete. However it may be, I once again present myself to Italy with head erect, assured of having done my duty. Once more my unimportant life and the more precious lives of so many generous young men have been offered as a holocaust to the holiest of causes—pure from vile personal interests.

G. GARIBALDI.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen's Contract for Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A brief paragraph in your paper of this morning, alluding to a recent purchase of guns by me, does injustice to the Government; which is paying, not $24, but $16 for Enfield rifles. Those purchased by me at a higher price than this were of an extra quality, such as I have not before found in the market.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Important Action on the Question of Dividing the Diocese—Initiatory Steps for Separation.

At the meeting yesterday morning, the Church of the Resurrection of this City was admitted to union with the Convention. After the transaction of the customary preliminary business, the Chair decided that the matter before the House was the motion of Mr. RUGGLES to postpone to the next Diocesan Convention, the question of dividing the Diocese.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes and by orders. The ayes and noes were 74 for postponement and 82 against. The vote of the churches was 67 for, and 39 against, postponement. The question, owing to the failure of both orders to agree, then recurred on the resolution of the Committee of Thirteen, that it is at present inexpedient to divide the Diocese.

Judge BETTS offered the following amendments—that the resolution reported by the Committee shall stand as it is, that at present it is inexpedient to divide the Diocese, and further, that the subject be recommitted to the Committee with instructions to divide the Diocese into not less than three nor more than five portions, to the end that in case either of such portions apply to this Convention to be erected into a separate Diocese, the necessary measures may be taken thereon, should the Convention deem it expedient to erect such portion into a separate Diocese.

Dr. TYNG, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES and Dr. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, of St. Marks, Rev. Mr. MCVICKAR, Rev. Mr. WEAVER, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, Judge BETTS, Dr. HIGBEE, and Rev. Mr. WILEY further discussed the question, when Mr. BETTS accepted a suggestion of Mr. WEAVER, altering his amendment so as to read "That the whole subject of a division of the Diocese be referred to a Committee to be appointed by this Convention to further consider it in conference with the Bishop, and report at the next Convention."

F. Taylor, of Christ's Church, Rev. Mr. Montgomery of the Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Evan M. Johnson of Brooklyn, Gouverneur Ogden, Dr. Francis Vinton and others, debated the question for several hours, when Dr. Tyng and his friends discovered that they had not the slightest objection, whatever, to the proposed amendment.

The amendment was then carried almost unanimously, and thus was amicably adjusted the all-important question of the Convention.

The Committee on the division of the Diocese is Rev. A. V. Littlejohn, D. D., Rev. J. H. Price, D. D., Rev. Robert T. S. Lowell, Rev. Thos. M. Peters, Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. S. B. Kuggics, Hon. Wm. Betts, Hon. E. E. Haight.

At the conclusion of the evening exercises, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Taxation.

The Tax Assessors and their Assistants will commence business on Monday next. Only a small portion of the necessary blanks have been sent to the Assessors from Washington, but there are enough to begin with. Their chief business, at first, will probably be to look after the multitudes of trades and occupations requiring licenses.

The Tax Law makes no provision for the payment of office rent for Collectors or Assessors. A Committee of the New-York officials have visited Washington, and had an interview with Commissioner BOUTWELL, but failed to obtain any satisfactory assurance that these rents, and certain expenses also unprovided for in the law, would be defrayed by the Government. The officials hope, however, that the next Congress, upon their representation and that of their brethren throughout the country, may be brought to see the justice of making an appropriation for these purposes. In anticipation that this will be done, the Collectors, Assessors, and the Assistants of both, have clubbed together, each in their own district, and raised money enough to rent good offices and fit them up neatly. As a general rule, the offices are situated near the business centres of the districts.

So far as we have seen, Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON, the Assessor for the Third Collection District, of which Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN is Collector, is the only appointee under the Tax law who has seen fit to acquaint the public with his arrangements and intentions.

We append the list of his sub-appointments, with such other desirable information as is furnished in his circular:

DISTRICT 1—First Ward—Alexander Macgrotty, No. 126 Hicks-street; office hours from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 2—Second Ward—John Donovan, No. 136 Pearl-street; office hours 8 to 10 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DISTRICT 3—All that part of the Third Ward, south of Pierrepont-street—Matthew H. Voorhees, No. 37 Livingston-street; office hours 7 to 10 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 4—Fourth Ward—Luke C. Ryder, No. 109 Johnson-street; office hours 7 to 10 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 5—Fifth Ward—John Devlin, No. 128 Hudson-avenue; office hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DISTRICT 6—Seventh Ward—Charles Holt, Gates-avenue, three doors east of Ryerson-street; office hours 7 to 9 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DISTRICT 7—All that part of the Eleventh Ward West of Portland-avenue—Robert D. Anderson, No. 289 Navy-street; office No. 333 Fulton-avenue; hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 8—All that part of the Eleventh Ward east of Portland-avenue—Taylor S. Northup, northeast corner of Dekalb-avenue and Adelphi-street; office No. 333 Fulton-avenue; hours 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays.

DISTRICT 9—All that part of the Thirteenth Ward north of South Fourth-street—William Murphy, No. 105 South First-street; office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 10—Fifteenth Ward—John Davies, No. 271 Graham-avenue; office hours from 7 to 10 P. M., Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DISTRICT 11—Nineteenth Ward—Joseph L. Heath, No. 14 Morton-street; office hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 12—All that part of the Third Ward North of Pierrepont-street—George J. Hardy, Mansion House; office No. 13 Court-street; hours 8 to 10 A. M., daily.

DISTRICT 13—All that part of the Thirteenth Ward south of South Fourth-street—Henry A. Lafetra, No. 24 South Sixth-street.

Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN, the Collector for this District has appointed his brother, Mr. EDWARD BOWEN, and Mr. FRANK TAPPAN, of the Agency firm of TAPPAN & MCKILLOP, Assistant Collectors, and has taken an office, with Mr. ROBINSON, at No. 13 Court-street.

We presume the other appointees will find it convenient in the course of time, to inform the public as to their whereabouts and intentions.

Another Row in the Empire Brigade.

Another difficulty has arisen in the Empire Brigade, at East New-York. It seems there was a deficiency of men in the different commands, and it was found necessary, in order to fill up the regiments to the maximum standard, to make a consolidation. The First Regiment, under the command of Col. JOURDAN, got off to the seat of war about a week ago, and the others were to have left this week. The Fourth Regiment had the smallest number of men, there being but 485, and it was ordered that this command be consolidated with the Second and Third. On Monday last, Gen. SPINOLA, it appears, received orders to make the consolidation.

The General and Adjutant HANLEY immediately proceeded to the camp and made the consolidation as follows: 163 men were assigned to the Second Regiment; 245 to the Third, and 75 men were transferred to Col. ALLEN's regiment. A number of the officers of Col. BURKE's regiment were, in consequence, left minus a command, as was the Colonel himself. This was, of course, rather disagreeable, although they were informed by Gen. SPINOLA that they would receive commissions in some other organization. Col. BURKE then set to work to get the order revoked, and succeeded, and another order was received by Gen. SPINOLA from Inspector-Gen. VAN VECHTEN, directing him to reinstate the Colonel, that he might report to Gen. CORCORAN, to whose brigade his command had been assigned. The General replied that Col. BURKE had no command, it having been, according to orders, consolidated with the Second and Third Regiments. The Colonel went out to the camp on Thursday, and made quite a time about the matter, saying that he should have his command restored. It is said he used abusive language to the General, and was put under arrest. Therefore he is now a prisoner in the guard-house at the camp. Capt. DUNN, of Col. BURKE's Regiment, also took umbrage at the proceeding of the General, and when the order was issued for the restoration of the men to Col. BURKE, the Captain went there and endeavored, it is said, to march his company off the ground. He was also ordered under arrest and placed in the guard-house with his Colonel. Most of the men and officers, it is stated, complied willingly with the orders for the consolidation, and as far as was practicable the officers were retained in the brigade. It is difficult to say how the matter will be settled.

Shute's Patent Fire Escape.

Quite a crowd assembled at 4 P. M. yesterday, in front of the establishment of H. M. BAILEY, Iron Founder, No. 199 Wooster-street, to witness a public trial of the new Fire Escape. Messrs. SHUTE, the inventor, J. M. MILLS, and Inspectors W. W. ADAMS, WEST, OWENS, ARMSTRONG, TAYLOR, SMITH and HYDE, and Messenger MOUNT, of the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, were present, with several members of the Press. The Escape consists of a ladder composed of a strong wrought-iron chain, on either side, with light but substantial rungs of the same material between, and properly about twelve inches apart. This being flexible was wound around the axle of a windlass at the top of the building, and close to the coping of the roof. The windlass consists, on the one side, of a ratchet wheel, and on the other of an ordinary brake, similar to the kind used at our City ferries. When the chain ladder is wound up, a guiding rod, which extends to the basement of the buildings on either the outside or inside, as may be preferred, worked by the slightest pressure properly applied, detaches the teeth of the ratchet wheel, and in a moment the ladder runs out over a curving frame which throws it clear of the roof and building, to the pavement where, in another instant, it is secured to iron staples fixed in the curbstone. The brake regulates it, and it may be so tightened as to be nearly solid, thus relieving the apprehensions of timid persons. The building from which the experiment was yesterday made is a five-story house, sixty feet in sheer height, and men were carried up and down, in every attitude, by others, with ease and without danger. Messenger MOUNT bore a lad of sixteen, clinging to his neck, from the roof to the pavement in less than one minute. In fine, all the trials made were perfectly satisfactory.

The escape is perfectly simple, and at the same time complete. It is fire-proof, and when once put up on the roof of a building it cannot get out of order. It may be adjusted in one minute, and when the end of the ladder is fastened to the curbstone it will support a weight of 2,000 pounds. It is so arranged that it can be worked and released from any story. There is also attached to it an alarm-bell, which rings when the ladder is let down, thereby arousing the inmates of the house, and forming at the same time a complete check upon burglars. The complete cost is $150 on a five or six story building. The invention can be used to great advantage on warehouses, and would save a vast amount of property and money to insurance companies. The adjusting rod which runs from the escape to the ground floor of the building answers the purpose of a brake as well as to release the ladder.

The Survey and Inspection Department already regard this apparatus as coming nearer to the requirements of the law than any other now extant, and several of our leading insurance companies have warmly indorsed it. Mr. SHUTE has certainly enlisted on his side the approving interest of a City in which there are so many vast hotels, and no less than 3,000 crowded tenement houses.

The whole frame-work is of cast iron and when put up and not in use is protected from the weather by a concave cover. All the incidents of vibration, &c., are ingeniously foreseen and guarded against, and there is every reason to believe that the problem of safety at fires has been so thoroughly solved as to make the apparatus a most welcome benefaction to civilized communities.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

SPECIAL SESSION—FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq.:

You are requested to call a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in their chamber, on Friday, the twenty-sixth instant, at six o'clock, P. M., to transact such business as may come before them.

ALEX. FREAR, Alderman Eleventh District.
F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman Twelfth District.
JAMES REED, Alderman Sixth District.
TERRENCE FARLEY, Alderman Sixteenth District.
WM. WALSH, Alderman Second District.
PETER MITCHELL, Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN H. BRADY, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
IRA H. ALLEN, Alderman Thirteenth District.

In the absence of the President.

Alderman Smith moved that Alderman Reed take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Alderman Reed declining,

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Jeremiah take the Chair.

Which was carried.

Present—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

Alderman Smith moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting statement of disbursements to families of volunteers during fortnight ending [illegible], Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-two.

Received, and ordered on file.

MOTION.

Alderman Walsh moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCIMEN.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that curb and gutter stones be set and reset and the flagging laid and repaired immediately where necessary, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventy-street and Eighth-avenue be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, where not flagged, on both sides of Eightieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the flagging in Fifty-second-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, repaired a space four feet wide, through the middle of the sidewalk, or relaid, where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause sidewalks in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be flagged and reflaggee where necessary, and that the accompanying ordinanc therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-sixth-street, two hundred feet west of the Ninth-avenue, on the northerly side, be fenced in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Board of Councilmen non-concur with the Board of Aldermen in their action in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of Fifty-eight Dollars, being the amount withheld for payment for alleged overtime of Inspector on the work of flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for building a new house for the use of Engine Company Number Two, the house to be built upon the lot designated by the Comptroller, who has received directions to purchase the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Cornwall to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, Number twenty Burling-slip.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that permission be given to Francis Hensse to fill in the [illegible] and part of the street in front of his premises in Sixty-[illegible] street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that permission be given to hackney coaches now standing on the two entrances of the Central Park, Fifty-Ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, Fifty-Ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, to have privilege to stand there on Sunday, the same being a great accommodation to the public at large, many people being obliged to walk eight or ten miles through the heat of the sun, for the want of a cheap conveyance.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that crosswalks be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at Avenue A, First-avenue and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Subsequently, Alderman Farley moved to reconsider such action.

Which was carried, and the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Eighth to the Ninth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the street corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that Fifty-ninth-street, from the Second to the Third-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that Eighty-second-street, between the First and Second-avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the northwest corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, to the southeast corner of said avenue and street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in Eighty-seventh-street, from near the easterly line of Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer be built in Cherry-street, from James-street to Roosevelt-street, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet to-morrow, Saturday, twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Which was carried.

Subsequently, Alderman Boole moved to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting, fixing the next session of the Board for Monday next, twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

The President, pro tem., then again put the question on the motion above of Alderman Boole, "that when the Board adjourn it did so to meet to-morrow, Saturday, twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock A. M."

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Fifty-seventh-street, from the sewer now building in Lexington-avenue, to a point seventy feet west of Third-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building an extension to the house of Engine Company Number Thirty-seven, in Fifty-ninth-street, said extension to be eighteen feet in depth, and twenty feet in width, to be connected with the main building, and to be two stories in height; also to put the front building in proper repair, and paint it throughout.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Subsequently, Alderman Farley moved such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company Number Fifteen, the same to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company Number Twenty-eight.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution passed some time since by the Common Council, and approved by His Honor the Mayor, directing the 9th-avenue Railroad to remove the rails in Washington and Greenwich streets, and in case said Company failed to comply with said resolution, the Street Commissioner was directed to remove said rails; also, that said Company have procured an injunction restraining the Street Commissioner from performing said act; with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to vigorously defend the rights of the Corporation in the premises; and, also, that he permit the citizens in interest to be represented by their counsel in said suit.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on Broadway, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth street, be fenced in on both sides; also, vacant lots in Forty-fourth-street and Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth-avenue to Broadway, where not already fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in sunken lots in Sixty-third and Sixty fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, forthwith, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth-street to Fifty-first-street, also the vacant lots in Fiftieth-street, on both sides, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway, be fenced in where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the south-east corner of Dover and Pearl streets be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid along Jackson-square, south side of Jackson-street, to the ferry; also, that one be laid across Jackson-street to the ferry, and one from the ferry to south side of Jackson-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks on the east side of Manhattan-street, between Houston and Third streets, be flagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks opposite Numbers seventy-one and seventy-three East Twenty-second-street be reflagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure and put in order for use immediately, suitable rooms to be occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary, within boundaries to be named by the Trustees thereof, in case they elect to do so; and when such premises are ready for occupancy, the permission heretofore given said Trustees to occupy the building corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, shall be considered as repealed, rescinded and annulled; also, that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the expenses contemplated by the preceding resolution, the same to be charged to the fund heretofore appropriated for donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that in Thirty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the grade be regulated, curb and gutter-stones, &c., &c., and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Coyle, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, that being the amount expended by him in introducing gas and Croton water into the house of Hose Company Number Forty-two, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Law, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to enter into an agreement with John S. Masterson, who contracted with the Corporation, February twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to regulate and grade Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, to stop said work at the point at which it is now completed, provided the said Masterson stipulates in writing to relinquish all claims against the City growing out of the stopping of the work, either in damages, inspectors' fees or otherwise; and provided further, that the Counsel to the Corporation shall give it as his opinion that, in making [illegible] an agreement with the contractor, the right of the Corporation to lay and collect an assessment for the work already done against the property benefited, will not thereby be invalidated.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, amending ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets, paved with trap-block pavement, by providing that the property owners on the line of the improvement pay half of the expense thereof.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Subsequently,

Councilman Farley moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz.: Mangin and Lewis streets, Grand and Delancey streets—the same to be used as a location for Hose Company Number Thirteen.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that the cobble-stone pavement in Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be repaired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Ludwig Scheff to fill in the sidewalk in front of his premises, corner of Sixty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and at his own expense, provided the same be done within three months from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company Number Forty-eight and Hook and Ladder Company Number Two, be set apart for the use of the latter Company, upon the occupation of their new location by Engine Company Number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz: Norfolk, Rivington, Stanton, Essex and Houston streets, the same to be used as a location for Tompkins Hose Company Number Sixteen.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the vacant lots Numbers One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-two and One Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-four Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Yule for the sum of $250, to be in full for badges or insignia of office furnished the Justices of the Police Courts of the City, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Committee be directed to purchase a new bell for the Union Market Bell-tower, by advertising for proposals for the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite Number thirty-four and one-half, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Managers of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of $1,000, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in Essex-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution that the low and sunken land on and adjoining New-avenue East between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, be immediately filled with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Committee, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Preamble, reciting the decease of Col. JAMES MONROE on Wednesday, July thirty, at Harper's Ferry, while in command of the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia; that duty to those who go forth and die in defence of our flag, requires a record of admiration and expression of grief, with resolutions that in the death of Col. MONROE the country has lost one of its most efficient patriotic and zealous defenders, the City of New-York a public spirited and loyal citizen, and the Regiment which honored him with its command, an untiring, gentlemanly, and impartial officer; his memory will be treasured in common with those who have sacrificed their lives for their country's good, and where names and deeds will form a shrine around which every loyal American will love to linger and worship; that to the afflicted family and relatives of the deceased we extend our especial sympathies, and in mingling our sorrow with them for their irreparable loss, we can commend them to the care of that Divine Being, who in his mercy and wisdom "Doeth all things well;" that the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the preamble and resolutions to be properly engrossed, duly authenticated and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to advertise for proposals to pave Centre-street, from Chambers to Broome streets, with trap-block pavement, in accordance with an ordinance passed March Twenty-first, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one, the same to be done without delay.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to discontinue the closing of Union Square at the hour of nine o'clock P. M., and that the same be left open to the public the same as all other public parks belonging to the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to take immediate measures to cause the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-second-street (or as far as the said avenue is graded above Fifty-ninth-street), to be relighted with gas.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Fifty-one, said house to be built on the lot of ground owned by the City, and situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to cause the necessary legal measures to be taken to open One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River, except where already opened.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Petition of E. E. & F. G. Ellery, to exhibit sign in front of their place of business, Number five hundred and ninety-six Grand-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Roads, of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open the street authorized by the article, chapter four hundred and sixty-six, of the Statutes of One thousand eight hundred and sixty, as amended by the article of the present year, chapter one hundred and seventy-six; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth avenue, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

(In Board of Councilmen, August four, on recommendation of Committee on Street Openings, concurred in so far as to relates to the matter of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street; also, on that part of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, lying between Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale Road; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, in the matter of Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.)

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Fifth-avenue, from Mount Morris-square to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be repaired where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to place a public hydrant in the Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Schwabe, President of the Jewish Society "Anchi-Chesed," for the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents, to be applied by the said M. Schwabe in payment of assessment on cemetery of said Society in West Forty-fifth-street, known as map Number Forty, block Number Six, Ward Number Thirty, in map, for sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh streets, and charge the amount to "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hook and Ladder Company Number Eighteen, on the lot Number One Hundred and Ninety-five Elizabeth-street, lately purchased by the City, similar to the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Fourteen, except being fifteen feet deeper.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Eight.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to furnish extra lamps and lamp-frames for the posts recently put up in front of the new County Jail in Ludlow-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting the fact of the service of certain militia regiments at the seat of war, with resolution that the thanks of the Common Council are in especial manner due, and we hereby cordially tender them to the gallant officers and men, composing the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Regiments New-York State Militia, for the promptness and alacrity displayed by them, greatly to the credit of this City, in so patriotically responding to the call of their country, as well as for their soldierly conduct manifested on all occasions when their services had been required.

(In Board of Councilmen, September two, amended by including the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, in such resolution, and as amended adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the basement and first floor of house of Truck Company Number One in proper repair forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, forthwith.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolu[illegible] curb and gutter stones be set, and sidewalks f[illegible] space four feet wide, where not already done, in [illegible] third-street, between the Third and Fourth aven[illegible] der the direction of the Street Commissioner, and [illegible] the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolu[illegible] Ninety-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to B[illegible] dale Road, be regulated and graded; and as Ni[illegible] ond-street from the same points also requires r[illegible] and grading, and as the same is asked for by th[illegible] ty-owners, they recommend that also for adopti[illegible] the direction of the Street Commissioner, and th[illegible] companying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the sunken rock in Harle[illegible] the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-secon[illegible] removed, under the direction of the Street Com[illegible] who is directed to advertise for proposals, an[illegible] to be done by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharv[illegible] and Slips.

Resolution, that Broadway, from Forty-second-stre[illegible] to Forty-ninth-street be renumbered, under the di[illegible] of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the owners of lots on the West side o[illegible] Third-avenue, fifty feet south from One Hundre[illegible] Twenty-ninth-street, be permitted to construct a drain [illegible] connect with the sewer already built in One Hundr[illegible] Twenty-ninth-street, in order that the lots surrounding the building already erected may be properly drained, the present condition of the locality rendering it absolutely necessary that the same should be done forthwith, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of the owners of said [illegible]

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with res[illegible] that the Street Commissioner be directed to fill in [illegible] lots on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, [illegible] Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with [illegible] tion that the Clerk of the Council Board be dir[illegible] procure four badges for Assistant Engineers of t[illegible] Department, at an expense not to exceed one h[illegible] dollars; the said badges to be for the use of E[illegible] Wm. Lamb, Henry Lewis, George McGrath, Jo[illegible] Perley and Eli Bates.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, wi[illegible] lution that Hudson-street, between Eighth-aven[illegible] Chambers-street, be paved with trap-block pa[illegible] excepting such portions lying between and us[illegible] Eighth-avenue and Hudson River Railroad Com[illegible] under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Depa[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be d[illegible] to purchase the steamer now used by Hose Co[illegible] Number Twenty-one, at an expense not to exce[illegible] thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Depa[illegible]

Resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of [illegible] ty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenu[illegible] flagged and reflagged the full width thereof w[illegible] already done, and that the accompanying ord[illegible] therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for Hose Company number twenty-five, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller in Worth-street, near Centre [illegible] the same to be similar in all respects to house of Hose Company number one.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable wharf [illegible] east side of Ward's Island.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, [illegible] and Slips.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with res[illegible] that the pool of stagnant water in One Hundr[illegible] Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and the W[illegible] School-house, be immediately filled in, under the dire[illegible] tion of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolu[illegible] that the ditch of stagnant water on the block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve, and Hose Company Number Seven, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the First Directress of the Wilson Industrial School, for the sum of five hundred dollars, which sum is hereby donated to said institution, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to charge the same to the account of "donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that permission be given to Philip Deffa[illegible] to construct a sewer at his own expense, in Avenue B, from his premises, Numbers forty-one and forty-three Avenue B, to connect with the sewer running through Third-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Harlem Gas Company be directed to lay Gas mains in Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in Sixtieth-street, from First to Second avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to cause the construction of a new and suitable bridge at Seventy-first-street, over the Fourth-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for the use of Engine Company Number Twenty-one, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller, to be similar in all respects to house of Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. J. D. Williams for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, the same being in full for engrossing resolutions passed by the Common Council and directed by them to be transmitted to the family of the late lamented Col. Wm. D. Kennedy.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Manhattan and Harlem Gas Light Companies be requested to lay gas mains in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street, in pursuance of the resolution already passed by the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to James D[illegible] hany to keep a stand in front of the National Theatre [illegible] Chatham-street.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the pavement of the carriage way in Fifteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be repaired and raised to a proper level where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to J. W. [illegible] of Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, to continue a bulletin board on the sidewalk in front of his premises, Number One Hundred and Four Bowery, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the carriage-way in Bank-street, between Houston and Greenwich streets, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Preamble, reciting the intelligence of the death of Hon. George W. Pratt, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and late a Senator of the State of New-York, who died of wounds received at the battle of Manassas, Virginia, while gallantly fighting at the head of his regiment, with resolution that the Common Council of the City of New-York deeply deplore the death of Hon. George W. Pratt, late Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment New-York Volunteers; and while we are sensibly pained at the loss of one so distinguished as a patriot, legislator and soldier, we respectfully and seriously offer our condolence with the family of deceased, trusting that they may comfort from the conviction that God willed it; also, that the foregoing preamble and resolution be properly engrossed and duly authenticated, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Captain Mass, recruiting officer of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, to have City bounty paid a recruit who enlisted on the third instant.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to lay Croton mains on the Eighth-avenue up to Eighty-sixth-street, and also in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Eighth-avenue to Broadway, as soon as graded.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble reciting that the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies have notified consumers of gas in their respective districts that on and after September Twelfth there will be an additional charge of fifteen cents on each thousand feet of gas consumed, that it is no more than just that the gas companies should pay their just proportion of the tax, and not endeavor to obtain the amount from consumers, who are already over-taxed; that it is well known that the gas companies declare a dividend of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., their stock at the present time selling at a high premium; with resolution that (if the Board of Aldermen concur) the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to prepare the necessary papers to make a transfer of all the rights and privileges of the New-York and Manhattan Gas-Light Companies, in compliance with the provisions of their charters.

Alderman Farley moved that said preamble and resolution be referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Railroads, with resolution that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be directed to [illegible] rails in the Eighth-avenue, from the present ter[illegible] the road to Eighty-Second-street, and run cars [illegible] up to ten o'clock, P. M. and thereafter every h[illegible] until twelve o'clock, P. M.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Petition of Louisa C. Miller, to regulate, grade, &c., [illegible] front of her premises on Sixty-second-street, at h[illegible] expense.

(By Board of Councilmen, prayer of petitioner granted on condition that the work shall be done with[illegible] months after the granting of such permission.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Brady, Reed, [illegible] Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Farley—2.

Preamble, reciting that the time has arrived when the citizens of this City have a right to know for [illegible] the loyalty of every man whose salary is paid from the City Treasury, and that there are various rumors [illegible] in reference to some who hold office under the City Government entertaining views differing from the loyal citizens of New-York, with resolutions (if the Board of Aldermen concur) that the head of each department and the chief of each bureau of our City Government be directed to administer or cause to be administered forthwith, to each and every individual in their department or bureaus respectively, the oath of allegiance to support and sustain the Government of the United States, and any person or persons declining to subscribe to said oath shall be promptly dismissed from whatever office or position he may hold in any department or bureau of the City Government; and that the provisions of the foregoing resolution shall apply to all persons whose salary is paid from the City Treasury.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Government" before the words "of the United States," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Constitution."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, were adopted.

Resolution, that Thirty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Madison-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half at the expense of the property-owners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be requested to inform the Board at its next meeting the amount of moneys expended and liabilities incurred by the Joint Committee on National Affairs, since the formation of said Committee, and from what appropriation such expenditures have been drawn.

Which was referred to the Joint Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to prepare resolutions expressive of sympathy for and condolence with the family of the late Colonel J. Lafayette Riker, killed at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May Thirty-one, Eighteen hundred and Sixty-two; also, that said resolutions so prepared be properly engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have two gas-lamps in front of St. Luke's Hospital, Fifty-fourth-street.

Alderman Boole moved to amend said resolution, by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "Under the direction of the Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River, be repaved under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department. Also, that crosswalks be laid in said street, from Rutherford-place to south side of said street.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase of Messrs. Hartshorn & Co., the hose carriage in their possession, built for Company Number Five, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Shipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to pay Mrs. Hannah Gallagher, widow of the late Patrick H. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, the remainder of his salary for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Shipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

The Chairman *pro tem.* here announced the following as the Special Committee on the preamble and resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, relative to the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies—Aldermen Farley, Walsh and Brady.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the Chairman *pro tem.* declared that the Board stand adjourned until to-morrow, (Saturday,) twenty-seventh instant, at eleven o'clock A. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Liabilities of Married Women on Contract Concerning Separate Property.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Jesse H. Pomeroy vs. Mary J. Dustan.—In this action plaintiff sues the defendant for services in repairing the ship *Eloise*, for which, it is alleged, she promised to pay $300 by the note of her husband, John Dustan. This the defendant denies, and alleges that payment was to be made by the person in whose name the vessel should be registered when the job was completed. The coverture of the defendant was urged on the trial in bar to the suit, but the Court held that such coverture should have been pleaded, to be made available, on the trial. The husband, however, was not permitted to testify in the case. Judgment for plaintiff for $921 33, with an extra allowance.

Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; J. N. Whiting for defendant.

Criminal Law—Indictments for Bigamy and Statutory Exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Charles H. Fleming, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—The plaintiff in error was tried in the New-York General Sessions on an indictment for bigamy. The indictment charged, that on the 11th of November, 1855, he married one Rowena Baldwin, and that on the 30th of December, 1861, he did "marry and take as his wife one Jane A. Butt, and to the said Jane was then and there married, the said Rowena being then and there living, and in full life, against the form of the Statute," &c. The prosecution gave evidence tending to prove both marriages. The indictment did not negative any of the exceptions enumerated in the statute concerning bigamy.

On the trial of the cause, counsel for prisoner requested "the Court to charge, that, in order to justify a conviction, it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Butt, the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in part 4, chapter 1, title 5, article 2, section 9 of the Revised Statutes. The Court refused so to charge, and charged that the statutory exceptions were matters of defence; to which refusals and charge, last aforesaid, counsel for defendant then and there duly excepted."

The following points were urged by counsel for prisoner:

I. The indictment, within the rules of criminal pleading, does not set forth a criminal offence, and for that reason the judgment should be reversed.

It is clearly necessary to aver that the prisoner did not come within the exceptions alluded to in the 8th section above cited, and set forth in detail in the 9th section, to which the 8th section particularly refers.

In support of this point numerous authorities were cited.

II. Penal or criminal statues must be construed strictly, and in favor of the liberty of the citizen. "More correctly, it may be said that such laws are to be expounded strictly *against* an offender, and liberally in *his favor*." * * * "In extension of the letter of the law, nothing may be assumed by implication; nor may the mischief *intended* to be prevented or redressed, as against the offender, be regarded in its construction."

III.—The learned Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury, that in order to justify a conviction it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Butt, (the second wife as alleged,) the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in the 9th section above alluded to.

IV. The Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury, 1st. That in order to determine whether a legal ceremony of marriage was performed between prisoner and Rowena Baldwin, it was incumbent on the prosecution to prove what was said by the officiating clergyman and the defendant and said Rowena Baldwin; or, 2d. So much of what was said by them as would enable the Court and jury to determine whether the parties to the alleged marriage agreed to take each other for husband and wife respectively. To these respective rulings prisoner's counsel duly excepted. It is submitted that the statement of the witnesses that the ceremony of marriage was performed was a conclusion of law, and not a statement of fact. Had the witnesses testified to what *was* said by the parties and the officiating clergyman, the Court and jury could have determined whether such declarations and statements amounted in law to a contract of marriage.

The District-Attorney, in opposition, made the following points:

I. The answer at folio No. 11 was legally responsive to the very broad question put upon cross examination, and the Court was correct in refusing to strike it out.

II. The various matters of charge made by the Court were legally correct, and the refusals are to be approved of.

III. The Court correctly charged that the statutory exceptions were entirely matters of defence.

Henry L. Clinton, for prisoner; A. Oakey Hall, for People.

Affairs of the St. Denis Hotel—Proceedings to Restrain the Foreclosure of a Mortgage on the Furniture.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Bosworth.

James Mariner vs. Denis Julien, Thomas E. Stewart and Elias E. Balcom.—In December, 1861, the defendant Stewart confessed a judgment, as [illegible], to one James M. Lounds for $9,005, and [illegible] supplementary proceeding duly had, the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the property of Stewart.

The receiver now applies for an order enjoining the defendants from foreclosing a certain chattel mortgage, given by Stewart to Denis Julien, securing the sum of $52,000, and to set the same aside as fraudulent, in that a trust is therein created for the use of the mortgagor in violation of law. It appears that one [illegible] De Give purchased of Denis Julien all the furniture, wines, liquors, &c., of the St. Denis Hotel, and gave a mortgage for the purchase money for $52,000. The defendant Stewart bought out De Give, and assumed the payment of De Give's mortgage to Julien, by an agreement in which he agreed that the mortgagee should keep possession of all the goods, furniture, &c., and "If any of the property, goods and chattels, or furniture of said hotel shall be removed, and new or other furniture substituted in its place, the [illegible] substituted shall be considered as in lieu of the old, and as under this mortgage." The mortgage was to run for ten years, and interest not being paid, Julien began a foreclosure suit, which the plaintiff now seeks to restrain him from prosecuting, relying on the cases in 4 Comstock 58, and 5 Selden, 216.

The motion was argued at great length. The decision of the Judge was reserved.

A. R. Dyett, for plaintiff; J. B. Bullock and H. D. Van Auden for defendant, Julien.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Louis Loutrell, William B. Ballou, and Michael Mulry, were now admitted to probate, neither of them containing any bequests of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

[illegible] et al. vs. Finbeck.—Not granted.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Partnership of Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong.—Motion denied, without costs.

[illegible] et al. vs. [illegible].—Motion granted with costs.

Glover vs. Norton.—Motion granted without costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Parisen vs. Parisen.—Order settled.

Parish et al. vs. Delafield.—Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Pruyn vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, &c.—The claim and costs of the plaintiff having been fully paid and satisfied, ordered that this action be discontinued.

The same vs. The same.—The same.

The same vs. The same.—The same.

Stephens et al. vs. Fistnu.—Motion granted.

Furness vs. Secom et al.—Order granted.

Howe vs. Cumming.—The same.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 26, 1862.

$500	U.S. 6s, '81. Cou.	101¼	700	Erie Railway	46¾
5,000	do	101⅜	100	do	46⅝
50,000	do	101½	400	do	46⅝
23,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	90¼	200	Erie Railway Pref.	80½
40,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.		700	do b30	80⅛
	Notes	104¾	15	do	80⅜
25,000	U. S. Dem. Nts	116¾	900	do	80⅛
12,000	do	116¾	100	do s30	80⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99¾	23	do	80
10,000	N.Y. State 6s,'78	117¼	250	Hudson Riv.R. b30	58⅜
5,000	Ohio State 6s,'81	108¾	550	do	58⅜
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	96	100	do b30	58⅝
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	100¼	210	do	58⅜
10,000	Ill. War Loan	99½	100	do b30	58⅛
1,500	do	99⅞	400	Harlem Railroad	21
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50¾	300	do	20¾
12,000	do	50⅞	50	do	20¾
8,000	do	51	300	do	20¾
15,000	Missouri State 6s	50	250	do	20⅝
5,000	do	49¾	700	do b3	20⅞
5,000	do	49⅞	50	Harlem R. Pref	47
6,000	Mo. 6s, Issued to		200	do	46¾
	H. & St. Jos. R.	64	100	do	46⅜
5,000	Cal. St. 7s	106	20	Stonington R.	95
8,000	do	106⅛	200	Reading Railroad	67
10,000	do	106⅞	200	Michigan Cen. R.	77
1,000	Erie R.3dM.B.'83	105	100	do	77¾
1,000	Erie R.4th M.B.	102	100	do	77¾
7,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	95	200	do b10	77¾
3,000	Hud. 1st M.B.	114	100	do s30	77⅝
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. B.	110	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	35¾
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	101	500	do	36
10,000	Hud.R.R.Con.B.	96	100	do	36¼
1,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p.c.B.	112	100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	94
500	Mich. So. 2d M.	95¾	36	do	93⅞
10,000	do	95⅞	250	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch.	41¾
2,000	Gal. & Chi.1st M.	105	500	Mich. So.&N.I.G.S.	71⅞
2,500	Ill. Central R.B.	103¼	100	do b30	71⅜
20,000	do	103⅜	50	do	71⅜
3,000	do	103⅞	50	do s10	71⅞
3,000	do	104	500	do	71⅝
5,000	Chi.&N.W.S.F.B.	100	41	Panama Railroad	147¾
2,000	do	100¼	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	71
1,000	Chi.&N.W.Int.B.	89	200	do s30	71
15,000	C. & N.W. Ass.B.	59	275	do	71⅝
6,000	do	58¾	100	do s30	71⅝
9,000	Chi.&N W.2dM.	34	25	do	72
14,000	T. & Wab. 1st M.	97¾	100	do b30	71⅝
18,000	T. & Wab. 2d M.	81⅝	350	do	71⅝
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. B.	98⅞	100	do	71¼
5,000	do	99	150	Ill. Cen. Can. Bd. S.	40
15,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1stM.	100	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	34
4,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2dM.	87	100	do s10	34
5,000	do	87½	400	do	34½
1,000	do	88	1000	do	34⅜
7,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3dM.	63¾	100	do s30	34¼
3,000	do	64	84	Clev., Col.& Cin.R.	125
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	68	850	Galena & Chi. R.	78
1,000	D. M.&Tol.1st M.	94⅝	22	do	78¾
50	Bank of New-York	102	50	do	77⅞
20	Bank of Commerce	95	165	do	77⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bank	94⅜	100	do s30	77⅞
32	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	300	Clev. & Toledo R.	66
20	Continental Bank	87	50	do	65⅞
95,000	Am. Gold	120⅝	25	do	65⅞
151,000	do	120⅛	800	do s30	65⅞
75,000	do	120¼	200	do b30	65⅝
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co	106	1200	do	65⅞
92	Penn. Coal. Co	103	100	do b60	66
75	Cumb. Coal. Pref	8	400	do s3	66
150	do	8¼	500	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	74
100	do	8⅛	100	do b30	74⅛
22	Buff. & S. L. R.	152½	200	do	75¼
175	Pacific Mail St. Co	119	100	do b30	74⅜
100	do b30	119⅛	100	do	74¾
200	do	118⅞	45	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	38
1200	N. Y. Central R.	99⅞	100	do s30	37¾
100	do	99⅞	100	do b15	38
50	do	99⅞	200	Toledo & Wab. R.	34⅝
200	do s60	98⅞	142	do	34
200	do s60	98⅞	50	Mil.&P.Du C.2dPrf.	79
150	Norwich & Wor. R.	59⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000	U.S. Dem.Ntes	116¾	500	Reading Railroad	66⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50⅞	150	Mich. Cen. R. b30	77
7,000	Mo. State 6s	49	200	do	76¾
1,000	Virginia State 6s	56	200	do	76⅞
15,000	American Gold	120⅜	100	do	76⅞
35,000	do	120⅛	150	do	76⅝
60	Cumb. Coal Pref	8¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	73⅝
65	Pacific M. S. Co	118	200	do	73⅝
100	do b30	118	400	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	36
100	do b30	117¾	100	do	35⅞
150	do	117⅞	100	do s30	35⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	99	300	Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.	70⅝
100	do	98¾	100	do	70⅞
15	do	98⅞	500	do	70
200	Erie Railway	45⅞	100	do s30	69¾
250	do	45¾	400	Ill. C. R. Scrip	71⅞
200	do b30	45⅞	200	do b30	71⅞
100	Erie R. Pref.	78⅞	100	do	71⅝
200	do	78⅞	80	New-Jersey R.	135
100	do	78⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	32⅞
150	do	79	100	do	32⅝
100	do	78⅞	200	do b30	32⅝
100	Hud. River R.	57⅞	1,000	do	32
200	do	57⅝	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	77⅜
200	do	57⅝	1,700	Clev. & Tol. R.	64⅝
300	Harlem Railroad	20	300	do	65
300	Harlem R. Pref. b10	45⅞	400	do	65⅜
250	do	45⅞			

FRIDAY, Sept. 26—P. M.

The deposits with the United States Treasury in this City to-day at 4 ₩ cent. per annum interest, amount to $846,000, of which $640,000 is in Gold. The Customs Duties paid in amount to $340,000; making for the five days of the week $1,052,000, and thus far in the month of September $4,717,000.

The Office of the United States Treasury in this City, to-day, continues to receive the most practical assurances of the success of the policy of borrowing Gold from the public at large at the rate of 4 ₩ cent. per annum, in anticipation of the next Spring Customs Revenue, by which time the United States Notes of the Custom-house issue will be exhausted, and the payments made in Gold exclusively. The amount lent to the Treasury to-day is $640,000, making for the first two days of the arrangement $1,487,000. On Wednesday next, Oct. 1, the Office will commence disbursing Gold on the Coupons of the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds of the United States. Parties holding these Coupons for collection, who desire to receive 4 ₩ cent. upon the Gold, will be able to do so without going through the formality of collection. The Coupons themselves, with a proper schedule for examination, will be received as so much Gold.

The Deposit line at Bank has reached the enormous total of $154,000,000, or within a few thousand dollars of it. The supply of Money is thus made easier to the Brokers, from whom there is a moderate demand at 4@5 ₩ cent. for account of the Stock Exchange. Exceptional loans are made as cheap as 3@3½ ₩ cent. on Government securities. The Merchant demand for Money continues light and is mostly supplied at Bank.

The price of Gold has ruled to-day about the same as yesterday, 120¼@120½ ₩ cent., and Bills on London continue to be quoted at 132 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The following rates for the Exchanges on the Continent of Europe are reported this afternoon by Messrs. WARD & BRANDT, Bill Brokers, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar.....4f. 28¾c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar.....4f. 26¼c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder.....50c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco.....44½c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin.....50¾c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar.....96c.

There was another large business done on the Stock Exchange to-day, as will be noticed by a glance at the official printed list of sales. The transactions extend over all departments of the list, the most active being the New-York and Western railroad shares. Including the Street sales, the total business of the day is equal to that of yesterday, say 50,000 shares. The market looked firm on the Street before the meeting of the early Board, but at that Board the signs of reaction upon the extraordinary rise of yesterday began to show themselves at an early hour, and the subsequent course of prices was generally downward to the close of the Second Board. The differences from yesterday's best sales were on some of the railways, 2@3 ₩ cent.; on others, 1@1½ ₩ cent. A further rise was had on Pacific Mail shares and upon a good many of the railway mortgages, and the National securities were also firmer than on Thursday. With these exceptions there was a decidedly lower market up to the close of business in the Board Room, at 3½ o'clock.

Later in the afternoon on the Street there was a good deal of additional business in Erie, Toledo, &c., the General Share market leaving off with some steadiness, the principal buyers being among the Brokers, who were realizing at higher figures yesterday and this morning. The following are about the last quotations at 4½ o'clock:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
N. Y. Central	98⅞	98⅞	Pacific	117	117¾
Erie	46⅝	45⅝	Panama	146	147¾
Erie Preferred	79⅞	78⅞	Missouris	50	49
Rock Island	74⅜	73⅞	Tennessees	50⅞	50⅞
Galena	79	77¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	91⅛	90¼
Mich. Central	77½	75⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅜	101⅜
Mich. Southern	37⅛	35⅞	U.S.Notes,C.H.	116⅝	117
Mich. Guarant'd	71⅝	69⅞	Treas.7.30 ₩ cts.	104⅝	104⅝
Illinois Cen	73	70⅞	Bills on Lond'n	132	132
Toledo	66⅞	64⅝	Gold	120	120⅛

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares.

Mechanics'	103	Bank of N. America	100
Union	100	Hanover	78
America	106½	Metropolitan	100
Tradesmen's	100	East River	84
National	96	Nassau	100
Commerce	94⅞	Shoe and Leather	100
Mechanics' Bank'g Ass.	85	Continental	87
American Exchange	94	Commonwealth	87
Chatham	80	New-York County	90
Bank of the Republic	90⅞	Park	107⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	105	Chi. & N.W.Gr.Bay.ex.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	111	Chi & N. W. Appl. ext'd	83
Erie firsts, '68	114⅞	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	89
Erie seconds, '79	111	Chi.&N. W. 1sts, 2d series	74
Erie thirds, '83	105	Chi.&N.W.firsts,assd.	58
Erie fourths, '80	102	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	43
Erie fifths, '83	97⅞	Del., Lack.&W.seconds	105
Buff.N.Y.& Erie 1sts,'77	95	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97⅞
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81⅞
Hudson seconds, s.f.,'85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. bds	86
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	95
Hudson Converts, '67	95⅞	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '69-73	108	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106
Harlem seconds, '64	102⅞	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich. C., 8 ₩c. '69-'72	109	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich C., n.f. 8 ₩c., '82	114	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	98⅞
Chi.Bur.& Qu.8 ₩c. 1st	112	New-Jersey Cen. 1sts	112
M. S. 7 ₩c. seconds	95⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	99⅞
N.Ind.Goshen Line.'68	102⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	87⅞
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₩c.	105⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	65
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩c., '75	104	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	98⅞
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	96⅞	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	84
T. H. & A. 2ds	103⅞	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64
L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	25	Det., M. & Tol. firsts	94⅞
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100⅞		

The editor of the *Bank Note Reporter*, who was in Washington a few days ago, reports as follows in regard to the United States Stamp Act:

"We have been to Washington and posted ourselves as to the requirements of the public, and have made the most ample provisions for supplying every branch of business with stamps adapted to such business, and shall fill orders for all amounts less than $1,000 at prices under the Government scale, and for amounts of $1,000 and upward, at a fraction over Government rates, just sufficient to cover the expense from Washington to this City. There is a great variety of stamps, as will be seen by reference to the schedule. No stamp prepared for any one instrument will answer for any other instrument. For instance—Agreements, Checks, Bills Inland, Bills Foreign, Bill of Lading, Express, &c., &c., must each have the appropriate stamps. There is a great variety of denominations of stamps—see Bills of Exchange for instance—But a ten and a twenty-cent stamp will answer in lieu of a thirty-cent stamp, and three five-cent stamps will answer in lieu of a fifteen-cent stamp, &c., &c., provided the stamps are of the appropriate kind for the instrument. Stamps must be canceled when used, by writing thereon the initials of the name of the person, firm, or institution using them. The absence of the appropriate stamp or stamps imposes a penalty of $50 on the maker or signer of a paper; and any person honoring or paying any check, bill or note not properly stamped, forfeits $200; and all instruments in writing, requiring to be stamped, and not properly stamped, are declared null and void. Every village in the United States must have its retailer or vender of stamps. The Government will not establish agencies anywhere. By procuring large amounts at once, at the greatest discount, we are able to fill all medium orders at rates of discount better for the vender than the Government rates."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Panama Company, this afternoon, another *quarterly* Dividend of *four per cent.* was declared, out of the net earnings of the Road since the 1st July, payable on Monday, 6th October. The transfers close to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, to reopen after the payment of the Dividend. The finances of the Company, we have reason to believe, were never more prosperous than on the exhibit made to the Directors to-day. The present is the second quarterly Dividend, at the handsome rate of *sixteen per cent.* ₩ annum.

We understand that the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Company are in town, and will meet on Saturday, (to-morrow,) on the question of the half-yearly Dividend.

The Richmond County Gas Company have declared a half-yearly cash dividend of 3½ ₩ cent., payable Oct. 15.

The August earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road were as follows, compared with August, 1861:

	1862.	1861.
Freight	$111,700 04	$61,487 74
Passengers	44,968 41	33,474 32
Express	2,698 24	2,239 50
Mails	2,603 58	2,425 00
Rents	6,863 91	6,909 04
Total	$168,834 18	$106,535 60

We understand that Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS will receive, on Saturday morning, a supply of Inland Stamps, preparatory to the operation of the Stamp Act of Congress on and after Oct. 1. They propose to fill orders as follows:

$10 to $100 worth	3	₩ cent. discount.
$100 to $1,000 worth	4	₩ cent. discount.
$1,000 and over	4½	₩ cent. discount.

With Messrs. T., any money will answer; Bankable funds, at par; Uncurrent, at the discount; and Specie, at the premium. With them, as with the Government, the discount on the stamps will be paid in stamps; for instance, on the receipt of $100, they will return $104 of stamps, &c. All packages will be forwarded by mail, at the expense and risk of the purchaser, unless ordered into the Express.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Transfer Agents of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, have received, for distribution among Stock and Bondholders, the official statement, in circular form, of the condition and operations of the Road, the figures of which we published a few days ago.

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 20⅝	Spanish Dollars	$1 80
Sovereigns	5 75	Mexican Dollars	1 18
Twenty Francs, Naps	4 40	Five Francs	1 07
Ten Guilders	4 50	German Crowns	1 12
Ten Thalers	8 50	French Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	Eng. Silver, ₩ £ ster.	5 50
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Spanish and Mexican Quarters, ₩ oz.	1 30
American Silver	1 14		

The California steamer of Sept. 1, arrived this afternoon, and delivers $887,000 in Gold.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week ending Sept. 25, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,809,305	$303,925	$1,687,816
Thrown on market	1,981,676	525,063	1,653,995
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$83,429,297	$36,606,054	$43,530,393
Thrown on market	83,989,095	35,679,303	48,422,182

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	2,214	$721,057	261	$66,155	169	$55,719
Mf. of Cot'n	746	169,976	292	40,346	115	24,296
Mf. of Silk	492	348,141	34	31,556	17	21,959
Mf. of Flax	1,170	215,601	56	13,752	157	26,688
Miscellan's	206	65,117	91	16,115	20	5,441
Total	4,828	$1,519,892	734	$167,924	478	$134,103
		167,924				1,519,892
Total entered		$1,687,816	Total marketed			$1,653,995

In the now possible event that all the necessary stamps for Bills of Exchange, Bills Payable, Insurance Policies, &c., may not be prepared and distributed by the Government in season for the 1st October, the following section to the amendatory act becomes important. The object of the section is to remove the legal disability from all such instruments, dated within the present year, which may not be stamped, without releasing the penalty for issuing them without the stamp, when and where the stamps can be had:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the 95th section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued, *prior to the first day of January*, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect: *Provided, however*, that no such instrument, document, or paper, shall be admitted or used as evidence, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he has paid to the Collector, or Deputy-Collector of the District within which such Court may be held, the sum of five dollars for the use of the United States.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $4,453,420 42, including for Customs, $334,000; payments, $1,623,555 21. Balance, $10,990,404 63.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 26, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 14,236 bbls. Flour, 1,030 bags Corn Meal, 153,850 bushels Wheat, 100,246 bushels Corn, 4,931 bushels Barley, 23,887 bushels Oats, 733 bushels Malt, 1,727 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,087 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair request, at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,500 ℔s. Yellow at prices ranging from 38c.@40c. per ℔.

CANDLES—The principal inquiry is for Adamantine, which are quoted at 20c.@21c. per ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bags at 22¼c.@22¾c. per ℔., usual terms. Market very firm, 100 bags Santos, skimmings, were sold at 21¾c.@22c. per ℔. Nothing new in other kinds.

CHEMICALS—Have been in fair request at full rates.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active demand, and has advanced to 25½c.@26c., cash, per ℔.

COTTON—Is in less request, at rather easier rates. Middling 56c.@57c. per ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, and prices have favored sellers. Desirable lots are not plenty and holders are not eager to sell. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 15@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 40@$5 70, chiefly at $5 45@$5 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 10@$5 35; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 45@$6 40; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 95 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in light supply, and is wanted; prices are advancing; sales 1,400 bbls., at $5 70@$6 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 1,250 bbls. extra, at $5 50@$6 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in request at firm prices.

FRUIT—A liberal business has been transacted in the principal kinds, chiefly in Layer Raisins, at $3 60@$3 65, and Bunch do. at $3 40@$3 45 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in brisk demand for export, and prices of desirable lots, especially of Winter Red, have again advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 225,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 32@$1 47; Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 33, chiefly at $1 31@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 25@$1 30; very poor do. (Illinois,) at $1 20@$1 24; Extra Green Bay Spring on private terms; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 20½; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at $1@$1 18 ₩ bushel. Corn continues active and buoyant. It is difficult to procure sound lots, as the current receipts consist mainly of unsound and inferior parcels. Sales since our last, 116,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 59c.@61c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c. for do. do., in store; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@53c. for unsound do., and 65c. for Yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 65c.@83c., according to quality. Sales 5,600 bushels poor Western at 65c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@61c.; Western, at 55c.@62c.; and State at 56c.@62c. ₩ bushel. Barley is attracting more attention. Sales 6,300 bushels, including Western at 85c., and Canada West at $1 ₩ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Sept. 22, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	39,062	61,330
Wheat, bush	377,361	394,405
Corn, bush	903,720	1,524,676
Oats, bush	143,400	120,512
Rye, bush	20,977	13,050
Barley, bush	19,070	350

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Sept. 22.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,120,067	986,157	360,239
Wheat, bush	8,956,556	10,680,084	8,385,570
Corn, bush	31,065,996	20,586,801	13,913,240
Oats, bush	2,307,697	1,095,865	1,049,529
Rye, bush	745,883	295,134	180,979
Barley, bush	515,155	356,250	279,607

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago—Jan. 1 to Sept. 22.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,068,028	1,006,214
Wheat, bushels	9,311,126	9,834,453
Corn, bushels	21,626,567	17,911,370
Oats, bushels	2,077,449	1,436,250
Rye, bushels	216,130	306,078
Barley, bushels	165,214	145,535

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, 1,200 bales Bags at 13½c.@14c., each, and 600 bales Bagging at 12c. ₩ yard.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at 60c.@75c., for shipment and local use, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at 14c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Sales, 300 bales Manila at 8c., cash, ₩ ℔. Market very firm.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair request at $7@$7 12½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at prices within our former range.

MOLASSES—Private sales to-day have been confined to small lots of Porto Rico at 42c., Barbados at 38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@35c.; 400 bbls. and hf. bbls. New-Orleans were disposed of at auction at 39½c.@43c., and privately, 375 bbls. reboiled do. at 39c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Common Resin at $13 ₩ 280 ℔s., and Spirits Turpentine at $2 27½ ₩ gallon.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at former quotations. Crude Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 38@$1 40, and Linseed at 85c.@87c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, at $11 50@11 62½ for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 6¾c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 3,500 tierces and bbls., here and for future delivery, in lots, at 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef continues inactive at former prices; sales 120 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is selling freely, at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in brisk request, at 7c.@9½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 700 bags East India, at $5 37½@$5 50, in bond, and $6 62½@$6 87½, free, ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in fair request, at about former quotations.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, at unchanged rates.

SKINS—A limited business has been transacted in this line; prices are drooping.

SUGARS—Are in lively request and are advancing. Sales, 2,300 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 8¾c.@11¼c.; and Cuba, at 8¾c.@9¾c.; 225 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¾c.@10¼c.; and 735 boxes Havana, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—The inquiry has been mainly for Black, at rather easier rates; the tendency of the market being in favor of buyers.

TIN—Has been more sought after, including Straits, at 33c. ₩ ℔.; and ½ X J. C. Plates, at $9 75@$10 ₩ box.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been purchased to the extent of 856 hhds., at 12½c.@25c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 165,000 ℔s., at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at 33c. ₩ gal.

FREIGHTS—The market has been depressed, to-day, and rates have favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12d. Corn, 11½d. ₩ bushel. Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₩ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ₩ bbl.; Cotton, 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ ℔.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tobacco, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 6s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@8s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork, a bark at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 12d.@13d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ₩ tce. Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 27
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 1[illegible]
[illegible]	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 1[illegible]
Great [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Edinburgh* and *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

BARTHOLOMEW McDONOUGH IS REQUESTED by his wife to repair to Memphis, Tenn., immediately.

DRY GOODS.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

A NEW IDEA
IN
CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.

GENIN'S superb and novel Fall and Winter fancy Hats for Misses, having been universally appreciated, he has determined to bring the new styles within the reach, as regards price, of the entire community, by introducing a second grade of these splendid fabrics, which will be perfect fac-similes of the more expensive originals as far as the shapes, styles of trimming, and general appearance are concerned, but of which the prices will be materially less.

GENIN'S second grade Fall and Winter fancy Hats for Misses are now ready, and will be found the cheapest and most elegant articles of their class ever manufactured in this country. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 Eighth-av., near 21st-st. Classes will commence on Thursday, Oct. 2. Days of Tuition Monday and Thursday, afternoon and evening. N. B.—Country classes attended. Call for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. B. A., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to a safe and trustworthy man to engage in a pleasant and highly profitable business, in which a snug income can be realized and the interest constantly increasing in value. Is at no risk and at all times negotiable. $3,000 required as a full and sufficient capital. Address C, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—With or without a lease of the store. Apply at No. 303 8th-av., where the goods can be seen.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS $100.—BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by
NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys,
At their Collection Office,
No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)
New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
James T. Brady, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES NETTLETON,
Notary and Commissioner for all the States.
EDWARD GILBERT,
HENRY CAMP.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS,
m29-law6mS*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
W. A. UNDERHILL'S
GRAPES,
FROM
CROTON POINT,
AT WHOLESALE,
NO. 482 BROADWAY,
Three Doors from Broome,
NEW-YORK.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.—MONEY ADvanced to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, silver-ware, &c. Also the highest price paid for pawnbrokers' tickets for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, fire-arms, &c., at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE IN GOOD condition. Address, stating price, which must be low, P. P. N., Box No. 1,344, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, 3 stories and basement, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements; the location is in one of the most delightful portions of the City convenient to cars and ferries; rent taken in board of two persons. Address B. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-rooms and furnace; the present occupants, gentleman and wife, would remain and board, if agreeable. Inquire at No. 34 Pike-st.; possession 1st Oct.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 154 WEST 11TH-ST., CONtaining twelve rooms, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order; rent, $1,000. Can be seen from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET, CHEAP.—RENT $200.—ONE OR MORE new houses, with gas and Ridgewood water, in Spencer-st., between Myrtle and De Kalb avs. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE ROOM, WELL lighted, with or without steam power; rent very low. Inquire on the premises, Nos 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM the 1st of October to the 1st of June. It must be well furnished, of moderate size, and pleasantly located between 14th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. The family is small, consisting of gent, wife and child. Rent must not exceed $150 per month. Address, with full particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 3784 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE; WELL furnished and genteelly located; the rent must be very moderate. Address, with particulars, (agents need not answer this advertisement,) Box No. 21 New-Rochelle Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL COTtage house within 15 minutes' walk of one of the ferries. A new house preferred. Address, stating location and terms, HAVILAND, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A private family, for the Winter months, between 12th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 3,362, Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES APARTMENTS IN A private family; 2d floor; location between 2d and 7th avs., below 30th-st.; rent $14 per month; references required. Address HOME, Box. No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts, and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTEEL house wanted to rent, west of Broadway, between 10th and 23d sts. Address P., Box No. 3,464 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN THE City of Rochester, N. Y., eight acres of the best land in the county, containing three thousand fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, a grapery, and every variety of small fruits. A first-class cottage house with seven rooms on first floor, besides bath-room, pantry and closets, with four lodging-rooms on second story. A good barn, carriage-house, ice-house and sheds; a good well, three cisterns, all well built.

The above land lies within one and a half miles of the Post-office, with sidewalks to the door. The above property will be sold for $10,000. Inquire of LEWIS BURTIS, on the premises, Genesee-st., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE (Gothic,) containing 8 rooms, marble mantels, gas, water, &c. Lot 25 by 200, situated in 9th-st., near 5th av., Brooklyn. The Coney Island cars, also the 5th-av. cars, pass the door every ten minutes. Inquire of MR. WELLS, the second house from 5th-av. in 9th-st., or S. WRIGHT, Brooklyn Tannery, No. 230 Gold-st., near Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN BROOKLYN—Lot 25 by 131. Terms from $200 to $400 down. Apply to Mr. BRUSH, grocer, Fulton-av., ten doors above Classon-av.; could keep a horse, poultry, &c.; will trade for a lot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—About half an hour's ride from the City by rail—a dozen railway and steamboat communications daily; three acres, beautifully situated and laid out; large and splendid double house, replete with every convenience; six massive columns in front; gas lights in street and house; carriage-house, etc. Will be sold for half its value, mostly on credit, or exchanged for City or Brooklyn property. Also, horses, carriages, and furniture can be had if desired. This is a rare opportunity to unite health, convenience, and freedom from taxation. Apply to or address C. H. STEWART, Esq., No. 5 New-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 39 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE within thirty miles of the City, in exchange for a house and lot in 16th-st., near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE CITY, (New-Jersey preferred,) a small house, with five or ten acres of improved land attached; terms must be easy. Address, with full particulars as to location, house, price, &c., A. V. DAY, Station E, New-York City.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHKILL Landing, for the Winter, or longer if desired. Apply to B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE OPENED two large warerooms, at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior piano-fortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the factory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and [illegible] West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

$165 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved mouldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th av.

OLD VIOLINS.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, two old violins, made in 1701 and 1747. May be seen at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—TWO SETS WIRE ROLLS, one winder and doubler, one power loom frame, one screw press, two foot presses, one grindstone, one balance wheel and gear, lot of shafting and pulleys, lot gas-pipe and fixtures, lot cast plates, lot 2-inch steam tubes, &c. Apply at factory, South 7th-st., near Jersey-av., Jersey City.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY SEPT. 27, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

WALLACK'S—THE RIVALS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE LADY OF LYONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no intelligence from the Army of the Potomac this morning further than that a reconnoissance in force was to be made across the Potomac yesterday. It is understood that the President's Emancipation Proclamation has been well received by the soldiers, especially among the volunteers.

There was an important error in the President's emancipation proclamation, as transmitted by telegraph. It occurs in the following passage:

"The fact that any State or people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof *have not been* in rebellion against the United States."

In the official copy, published in the *National Intelligencer*, the words above italicised, "have not been," read *are not then*.

The second meeting of the loyal Governors was held yesterday in Washington, to which place they adjourned from Altoona, Penn. Eleven States were represented, viz.: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, New-Hampshire and Indiana. They waited upon President LINCOLN and presented an address, the points of which are given elsewhere. It pledges the most cordial support to the President in carrying out the objects of the war, and congratulates him upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves of obdurate rebels. It appears that the reports of the proceedings at Altoona have been incorrect in various important particulars.

A railroad reconnoissance was made on Thursday from Alexandria as far as Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Much valuable property was recovered there, and brought back to Alexandria. Only eight rebel soldiers were found in the vicinity, and they were captured. It was ascertained from good authority that the rebels were running trains regularly, night and day, to Culpepper, bringing supplies for the rebel army, which were conveyed in wagons from that place by way of Sperryville and Front Royal to Winchester. The Rapidan bridge has been rebuilt, and the Rappahannock bridge is nearly finished. We think it probable that an effort will soon be made to cut this stream of rebel supplies.

The Washington *Star* makes some corrections regarding its statements about the amount of property which fell into the hands of the rebels at Bristow. It now states that one hundred and sixty wagon loads of ammunition, and all the sick and wounded (between five and six hundred) were removed from Bristow by Gen. BANK's command, before leaving that station. All the remaining stores and cars were destroyed by fire, except about twenty cars, which stood upon the track so near the hospital building that they could not be destroyed without endangering the lives of nearly one hundred sick and wounded Confederate soldiers who were lying in the hospital. Gen. BANKS gave peremptory orders to save these cars. After his column had passed the station, the stores, as far as possible, were distributed among the troops on their march. They could not have been destroyed without endangering the lives of the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The engines were as completely destroyed as the time and circumstances admitted. The order for the destruction of the train was not given until the last moment, and its execution was delayed as long as possible, in expectation that the bridges over Kettle Run and Broad Run would be reconstructed. A few hours would have completed them, and the entire train would have been saved—engines, cars and stores. The rear guard of Gen. BANKS, Col. KORPONAY commanding, brought into Alexandria ninety wagons of ammunition, and about one hundred and fifty ambulances belonging to the army of Virginia and the army of the Potomac. They left nothing in the rear, the removal of which was possible.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*. Gen. BUTLER has issued an order, dated the 14th, requiring each neutral foreign resident in the department to present himself, with evidence of his nationality, to the nearest Provost-marshal for the registration of himself and family. Gen. BUTLER precedes this order by the declaration that in the course of ten days it might become necessary to distinguish the disloyal from the loyal citizens and honest neutral foreigners. All false or simulated claims of foreign alliance Gen. BUTLER threatens to punish severely.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from the Gulf ports and Port Royal, brings intelligence that naval expeditions were being fitted out both at Pensacola and Port Royal, and that the public will probably hear of important achievements by the former in a week or two. This means, without doubt, that Mobile is to be attacked at once, as asserted by our correspondence from the Gulf a short time ago. The *Connecticut* reports that the health of all our forces, land and sea, in the Gulf is remarkably good.

Capt. PENNEBAKER, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, who was engaged in the recent fight at Iuka, Miss., between Gens. ROSECRANS and PRICE, has arrived in Louisville, and brings details of the engagement which we have not received by telegraph. He says Gen. PRICE's command numbered twenty thousand men, in excellent fighting trim. Gen. ROSECRANS made the attack. The rebels, cutting their way through our lines, commenced a precipitate retreat in the direction of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee River. At last accounts, GRANT and ROSECRANS were in pursuit of PRICE's flying forces. The rebels left seven hundred dead on the battle-field, and all their wounded fell into our hands and were sent to Corinth. The National loss in killed and wounded was three or four hundred. The victory was complete. Five hundred additional prisoners were taken during the retreat, making 850 in all up to the time Capt. PENNEBAKER left. We have also taken 36 pieces of artillery, and nearly the whole of PRICE's wagon, supply and ammunition trains.

A few items of news from Helena, Ark., are communicated to the St. Louis *Republican*, by an occasional correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 18: Col. B. S. COMPTON, of St. Louis, who had been hunting up cotton back of Helena, and beyond the National lines, had been "gobbled up" by the rebels, who still had him. Col. COMPTON was Lieutenant-Colonel of BIRGE's Sharpshooters. The invasion of Missouri from Arkansas is believed at Helena, and our military commanders are notified to be wide awake. HINDMAN, PARSONS and MCBRIDE are all known to be moving North to unite with HOLMES, who was reported encamped between Little Rock and Clarendon, with 10,000 or 12,000 men. Gov. PHELPS was sick, though not seriously so. Col. SWITZLER, Secretary of State, reached Helena on the 16th, on his return from Missouri.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday states that Gen. G. W. MORGAN, commander of the National forces of the Cumberland Gap Expedition, has reached Richmond, Ky., with 12,000 men, and made prisoners 600 rebels left there as a garrison. The sudden appearance of Gen. MORGAN in the rear of the rebels in Kentucky, may greatly disconcert their plans. There is no telling what amount of damage he may do them.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, which touched at Havana on the way from New-Orleans, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst. The vomito was making dreadful havoc among the French shipping. Many of the physicians had died, and only two were left in the whole fleet. It was believed that a *conducta* with a million of dollars, destined for the payment of the French troops at Orizaba, had been captured by the guerrillas. A report was current that the French were about to attack Jalapa.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst. She brought mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. The news from the Isthmus by this arrival is not of much importance, and appears to be rather unfavorable to the cause of MOSQUERA in the United States of Colombia. He had closed all the cathedrals, banished all the priests, and seized all the Church property, including the nunneries, obliging the nuns to take refuge somewhere else. On the 9th inst., they started for Lima, in Peru. It was the belief that MOSQUERA had not strengthened his cause by these arbitrary acts. It was believed that CALVO and OSPINA, reactionary chiefs, had escaped from the country on board a British steamer, and that this escape would tend to prolong the war, as would also the recent treaty negotiated with Ecuador by ARBOLEDA. The *Ariel* brought no later news from South America.

At the meeting of the Episcopal Convention yesterday, after a long discussion, in which the most eminent clergymen of the diocese participated, the Convention decided that it is inexpedient at the present time to divide the diocese, and appointed a committee to which the whole subject was referred, with instructions to report at the next Convention. The very able minority report of Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS was ordered printed in the journal. The Convention devoted the greater portion of the evening to a discussion of the report of the Select Committee on the Ascertainment and Defining of Boundaries.

A collision, which appears to have been the result of gross carelessness, occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on Wednesday morning, a few miles beyond Harrisburgh. A train, with a large number of the Pennsylvania Militia on board, on their way hence from the Maryland border, was almost completely wrecked, and a large number of the soldiers were killed and wounded.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives currency to mysterious rumors to the effect that some of the new Union troops in Missouri have joined the ranks of the rebels. One of these rumors places the number at 3,000, but there is nothing authentic to confirm any of them, and, at best, they must be considered doubtful.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* states that Rev. Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE has fallen into the hands of the rebels. It has the information from what it considers an authentic source, but, if it is true, it is singular that we should not have heard of it from some other quarter.

The *Alta California*, of Aug. 24, has this paragraph, which demonstrates conclusively that the world moves: "The telegraph worked bravely last night. Our latest dispatches are dated Washington and New-York, 12 o'clock, midnight. They reached us at 10 P. M., two hours in fact before they were transmitted."

The Acting Quartermaster at Alexandria has within the past week discharged over two hundred vessels, the greater portion of which have been in the employ of the Government since the army of the Potomac took the water route to Richmond.

The agents in this City of SUIT's distillery, on Salt River, Kentucky, has received a telegram, stating that the works are in the hands of the rebels. Most of the stock has been moved to Louisville.

The business at the Stock Exchange was again very large yesterday, but with less excitement than on Thursday. There was a decided reaction in prices, nearly all which closed lower. Gold, 120½; Exchange, 132 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs, Sugars, Raisins, Lard, Tallow, Ingot Copper and Kentucky Tobacco were active and buoyant yesterday. Cotton was quiet and depressed, as were also Hides, Seeds, Skins, Teas and Naval Stores. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hemp, Tin, Pig Lead, Candles and Whisky. The Freight market was moderately active, but rates were lower.

GARIBALDI'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—The interesting personal statement of GARIBALDI, touching the affair of Aspromonte, furnishes a curious revelation of the aims and hopes with which he began his enterprise. Nothing could more strikingly prove how firmly he believed himself to be engaged in a justifiable mission, and not in a civil war. He had, it seems, strictly enjoined on his followers not to fire on the royal troops, and even after he was wounded he repeated the order. GARIBALDI does not explain how he expected to proceed after this peaceable, unresisting fashion, beyond saying that he "entertained the hope that the regular troops had received orders less sanguinary." The probability is, however, that he expected, when he refused to fire on the royal troops, they would join him with or without the consent of their commander. In this expectation he was sadly deceived, and it was perhaps not until he found himself a prisoner that he fully understood either his real position toward the Government or the real sentiment of the people. The letter of GARIBALDI, if it does not justify his enterprise, challenges a new and tender interest in that pure-souled and chivalrous character.

Sedition as a Party Weapon.

The particular part assigned to the Northern Democracy in the tragedy of rebellion was to distract the counsels of the North, and, by dividing the loyalists of the country, insure the predominance of treason. Up to the moment when the patience of the people, tried beyond endurance by the outrage in Charleston harbor, gave impulse to the great political upheaval of April, 1861, the part was played with much courage and consistency, and not without promise of success. It was only when the acting became physically dangerous that the play was abandoned, to be resumed, however, when the tempest of popular passion should subside. It is now resumed. A great party has framed its platform for the sole purpose of weakening the Government by dividing the loyal sentiment of the North; and no device is too daring or revolutionary, and no trick or falsehood too vile, to be omitted from the task of promoting agitation and provoking insurrection.

The business, by a convenient arrangement, resolves itself into two methods. The first proposes by the most inflammatory appeals, directed at the extraordinary police precautions which the Government is obliged to enforce for the preservation of public order, to incite a public insurrection. The *World*, which is understood to have become the property of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and which is simply the defunct *Day Book* under another name, challenges the people to rise and resist the acts of Government. The *Express*, always predisposed to extremes of mischief, improves upon the *World* as follows:

"The *World* reasons, that the People will not submit to all this! Vain Logic, so far,—we have seen! There are no 'People.' The People are all dead! They had, when living, a great deal more of Liberty than they deserved,—and the Washington Powers that be, judge rightly of their cringing, craven spirit, in dooming them to the slavery they do. A '*People, that will permit an American citizen, right or wrong, in what he has said or done, to be kidnapped in Buffalo,—from the jurisdiction of such a United States Court as that of Justice Hall there presides over, and to be abducted all the way from Buffalo to New-York,—thence to Washington,—on the Railroad, in the thickest settled parts of the country, are fit for any yoke, any Tyrant will impose upon them.*"

And, referring to the language of the Administration Press regarding the Democratic nominee for Governor, it says in the same vein:

"*This sort of political controversy will soon bring Republicans and Democrats to blows in the streets.* Men giving their money for the war, or their sons or brothers, will not long stand this sort of talk."

Every phrase is certainly well calculated, and no doubt intended, to provoke public disorder and revolution, whereby the rebel cause would be most effectually served; and if we could conceive of the *Express* exerting any sort of influence in any quarter, its appeals would presently plunge the North into civil dissensions, and submerge the country in hopeless ruin. And yet such is the language adopted by journals of which the *Express* is a fair exponent, and while the Government raises no hand to punish or restrain such incendiarism, it is no less vigorously denounced for tyranny and outrage upon the rights of free speech.

A second plan of these daring partisans, to whom the appellation of conspirators is more appropriate, is to stir up the army to mutiny, and bring the military power to displace the Constitutional Government. For this object the most reckless falsifications are resorted to. The party which elected Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, is boldly charged with a determination to remove from the head of our main army, a General idolized by the soldiers, and put in his place an avowed Abolitionist, proved to be incompetent for military command. It is represented that the President is every day besieged by his political friends to make this change; and to excite still more dangerously the resentment of the army, it is given out that the Governors of the loyal States, one only excepted, assembled in a remote town of Pennsylvania, to frame a joint demand upon the President for the disgrace of the General, whose name and fame are so dear to the army and the country. What are said to be reports of the debates in this Gubernatorial conclave, are printed and circulated among the soldiers; debates in which the most frantic propositions are discussed, and the most extravagant pretensions are arrogated. From a correct summary of the proceedings, in another column, it will be learned how slanderously false were these so-called reports. The subject of displacing and appointing Generals was never broached in the meeting. No opposition or dictation to the Government was even hinted at. The heads of the several loyal States represented, merely gathered to give the Administration, which can alone save the country, assurance of unfaltering support, and the sanction of their approval to its recent measures.

The truth is, the game the organs of this revolutionary party have attempted is a hazardous one, but to none so dangerous as to themselves. It is not merely that the exposure of their wicked falsehoods, and motives and arts must destroy whatever may be left to them of popular confidence, and expose them to the fate of false prophets and detected cheats; they involve, legally, the penalty of sedition—a penalty local and municipal authority may enforce, without awaiting National interposition. To invite a riot or a greater or less important breach of public peace, is an offence for which the State has penalties, and its prisons has cells. To these penalties the Press fairly exposes itself when, not content with urging the people to action at the ballot-box, it stirs them to revolt and bloodshed. Such appeals are beyond the bounds of safe political discussion.

THE PRICE OF ARMS.—A note from Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN, inserted elsewhere, corrects a statement for which the TIMES on Thursday was indebted to the Indianapolis *State Journal*, touching a purchase of arms for Indiana. Mr. OWEN informs us that no Enfield rifles are bought by Government for so high a price as twenty-four dollars; the price for the ordinary weapon varying only fractionally from sixteen dollars. In the instance of Mr. OWEN's sale, the price was nearly two dollars beyond this standard, for the sufficient reason that the lot of weapons was of highly superior make and finish.

It is satisfactory to know that no such extravagant rate is paid for an arm the especial recommendations of which are still in doubt. In both the National and rebel armies complaint is loud in condemnation of the Enfield rifle. It is urged that it fouls with dangerous and vexatious frequency; that its peculiar sight and long range are useful only to marksmen; whereas in firing by platoons attention is seldom given to accuracy of aim; and in the temptation to fire while still distant from the enemy, the troops are apt to exhaust their ammunition before they come to those closer quarters, where volleys are effectual and deadly. Foreign officers universally criticise this fault in the fighting of the Union soldiers. In the West, the troops openly denounce the rifled guns. The old Harper's Ferry or Springfield smooth bores, of which endless thousands may be found in the several State arsenals, are preferred for the reason that they do not constantly become dirty; and because they admit the use of buckshot with ball, a charge which is fourfold more destructive than the single slug. These considerations should, we think, have weight in checking the purchase of foreign arms of unproved value but formidable price.

Gen. Phelps, the Curtius of Emancipation.

Brig.-Gen. PHELPS has just published in the New-York *Tribune* a full statement of the difficulties which he experienced in executing the President's policy of emancipation before it was adopted. This is the substance of the case set forth by the General—and so far as he is personally concerned in the matter, it is too plain to need discussion, that he sacrificed his peace of mind, his permanent usefulness in Louisiana, and his commission, to a thoroughly and curiously mistaken theory of his duty and his responsibilities. He went to Louisiana as a military agent of the Government at Washington, under the orders of a Major-General, regularly appointed and charged with the supreme direction of affairs in the Department to which Brig.-Gen. PHELPS had been assigned. Much meditating the grave issues of Slavery and emancipation, as it is creditable to him that he should have done, Gen. PHELPS became convinced that the continued existence of Slavery is incompatible, in the first instance, with the progress of civilization at the South, and, in the second instance, with the maintenance of the National authority over the seceded States. Thus convinced, he forthwith proceeded to act upon his convictions, and to establish at "Camp Parapet, near Carrollton, La.," a nucleus of free institutions for the South, reporting at the same time to his commanding officer that the Government at Washington really must come to some conclusion upon the question of emancipation, if it expected either to retain the services of Gen. PHELPS, or to put a satisfactory end to the rebellion. We mean no disrespect to Gen. PHELPS in this statement of his singular appeal—for we are disposed to believe him as sincere and singleminded, as we cannot but think him mistaken in his estimate of his official obligations. Maj.-Gen. BUTLER evidently balancing for some time between the proprieties of his position, and his respect for Gen. PHELPS, was finally compelled to interpose his superior authority in execution of certain orders, which the apostolic Brigadier had hesitated to obey, and an unpleasant collision, which could have had but one result, and that not an agreeable one for Gen. PHELPS, was avoided only by the acceptance at Washington of that officer's resignation.

No longer an officer of the National army, Gen. PHELPS has now risen to that post of honor "a private station," from which he may with greater fitness, and therefore with greater force, emit his views of Slavery in its relations with the present War, and with future Peace. These views deserve attention, for they have been formed in the course of a practical acquaintance with the perils and opportunities of armed emancipation. Gen. PHELPS proposes a military organization of the negroes by way of reclaiming them "from despotic government" and "subordinating them to democratic institutions." This is vague, and as a matter of phraseology it must be admitted rather unpromising. But phraseology is not the General's forte. His instincts are sounder than his style; and in appreciating the absolute impossibility of reconciling the protection of Slavery with the permanence of Freedom, he has shown himself equal to these vital issues of the great conflict we are waging, which politicians have striven and will strive in vain to evade. Whether he has hit upon the most practicable means of solving the problem which he sees so clearly, may, perhaps, be doubted. But we heartily commend to every thoughtful citizen the substance of the General's creed, that "to ignore Slavery in the present crisis is but little less disastrous than Slavery itself." This truth has been acquired by Gen. PHELPS at no small cost to himself. We can only hope that the country may not have to pay a proportional price before learning it as thoroughly as he has done.

The Sanitary Commission.

The recent magnificent donation of one hundred thousand dollars, made by San Francisco to the Sanitary Commission, ought to and we hope will serve to fix the public attention more closely and profitably than ever upon this great practical agency of Christian civilization in the camp. With judgment and energy in the administration of its affairs, no easily assignable limit can be set to the good which this Commission may do, as no easily assignable limit can be set to the evils which its labors are designed to mitigate and to arrest. Could the citizens of the North, to whom the war is a rumor and a history; the dancers at Newport and Saratoga; the promenaders in Broadway and the Park; the busy and glittering throngs whose skimmer through our City streets makes the observer sometimes doubt whether all he sees about him is not a vast delusion and a dream, so little does it speak or show of the tremendous strife the nation is waging for existence; could these myriads for whom and for whose future the brave are dying by scores and hundreds every week, look in, for but one hour, upon the hospitals of the army—pass but one night upon a moonlit field of battle fresh from the wrathful passage of the war-angels, it would need no voice of ours to rouse them to the cry which goes up unceasingly to these commissioners of mercy.

Not the red battle-field only, remember, claims these steady, these perpetual ministrations. Every march, every encampment has its victims. Disease and death, imprudence, ignorance, incapacity, are enemies more incessant in their attacks, more unrelenting in their wolf-like pursuit, than LEE or JACKSON. Half a million of men snatched from their homes, their habits, from the customs and the comforts of their daily life, must fight their way day and night through armies of invisible foes, before they can so much as get within range of the hostile cannon and the bayonets of brothers turned to foes. And then? What a sudden contribution every engagement, however slight, must make to the ranks of the suffering and the sick. The excitement, the exposure, strike down their twenties, where the bullet and the sabre prostrate their tens. That the Medical Staff improvised for this improvised army should be adequate to the duties imposed upon it, is manifestly impossible. If we could strip the community of all its skilled physicians, and send them into the field, we should scarcely meet the sudden demand in full. But this we cannot do, and we must therefore wait for the action of time to make our actual medical corps what it ought to be. But, meanwhile, our men are suffering and dying. Here, then, is the peremptory reason for the existence of such an organization as the Sanitary Commission. It comes to the aid of the Medical Department, and, standing between that Department and the public, strives to concentrate and direct aright the impulses of private humanity and affection which are welling forth from all parts of our country to the armies which represent them all. To accomplish this work demands of those who are engaged in it a constant, untiring devotion of their time and their resources. Surely they, in their turn, do not ask too much when they beg that their labors may be watched with scrupulous fidelity, and aided by the practical and intelligent sympathies of the community.

THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

Their Second Meeting Held in Washington Yesterday.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

A Pledge of Aid to Bring the War to a Speedy Termination.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION INDORSED

What was Done at the Meeting at Altoona.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The Governors of the following-named loyal States arrived here this morning from Altoona, Penn., namely:

Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
Pennsylvania,	Virginia,
Ohio,	Illinois,
Wisconsin,	Iowa,
Michigan,	New-Hampshire,

and Indiana.

The last-named (Indiana) was represented by Col. ROSE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Governors of the States above-named had an interview of an official character with President LINCOLN, and presented an address expressing:

First—A cordial, personal, and official respect for the President.

Second.—A determination under all circumstances to support and maintain the President's constitutional authority, the Governors therein speaking for themselves and the people of their respective States.

Third.—Pledging to the President their aid in all measures calculated to bring the war to an early termination, which should be prosecuted to ultimate victory, unless all the rebels should return to their constitutional duty and obedience.

Fourth.—Congratulating the President upon his proclamation to emancipate the slaves, believing it will be productive of good as a measure of justice, humanity, and sound policy.

Fifth.—Referring to the merits of the soldiers who have fought our battles.

The Governors were courteously and kindly received, and their suggestions listened to with close attention by the President.

It is ascertained from those who had best opportunities for knowing that there was no proposition made at the recent Conference at Altoona, nor even a suggestion ventured, touching the removal of Gen. MCCLELLAN, nor was any proposition or suggestion made as to the promotion of Gen. FREMONT to the head of the army, or to the future disposal of that gentleman.

The address to the President, as agreed to, was written by Gov. ANDREWS, at the suggestion of the other Governors present. No counter propositions or amended address was submitted.

Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, alone did not sign the Address, expressing a fear that the President's proclamation to emancipate the slaves might not prove as advantageous as the Conference hoped, and regarding the matter as too doubtful to justify him in taking sides in its support.

There was no dispute nor improper warmth of debate whatever. The conversation was of the most polite kind and conciliatory character, and all present were animated by a cordial spirit of unity in support of the Government, the President, and the prosecution of the war, the principal aim of the Conference being to express to the President their sentiments and to proffer their support to him in the future as in the past, and to make the relations of all loyal men and States more close, intimate and firm.

All excepting Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, were heartily convinced of the wisdom of the proclamation to emancipate the slaves, and were desirous of expressing this conviction to the President.

In the Conference, various details relating to the recruiting, organization, equipment and transportation of troops were discussed. The Governors freely compared notes, and agreed upon various points in this connection, which they agreed to submit to the President and Secretary of War. They did not, however, as to these matters, put anything in writing, because they did not wish to appear dictatorial, and believing that friendly verbal communication, in a polite and respectful interview, would give them effect, so far as they might be regarded correct or beneficial.

The care and removal of the sick and wounded and the subject of furloughs to the soldiers, etc., attracted a great deal of attention, the object being to procure reforms, which all feel to be needed, to secure the happiness of families whose protectors are away, the welfare of the soldiers, and the true efficiency of the army—to carry out which reforms, should the Government adopt them, the States will cheerfully cooperate.

It was unanimously agreed that furloughs should be so regulated as to prevent future abuses.

It was also agreed to suggest an army of reserve after the quota already called for shall be filled, of not less than 100,000 men, to be detailed and disciplined at home, and to be called out, in cases of sudden emergency, at such points where there may be need of their services, and to be mustered into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

A LATER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

The interview between the President and the Governors this afternoon continued three hours. They all represent it to have been of a pleasant and gratifying character. While plainly intimating their confidence in the President's integrity and ability, and assuring him of their determination to support him in the discharge of his duties, their recommendations partook of the nature of friendly suggestions. Some of the suggestions, he said, had already received Executive consideration; but, as others had now for the first time been presented, he requested that they be reduced to writing, in order that they might meet with the attention which their importance demands.

The Governors having transacted their business with the President, some of them left the City this afternoon for their respective homes.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

THE MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS.

Great indignation is felt by the Governors who met at Altoona, at the mendacious statements professing to be an account of their proceedings. There was no discussion at the meeting of the relative military qualities of either Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. FREMONT. Indeed, the name of Gen. FREMONT was not mentioned in connection with any command. There was no proposition made to displace MCCLELLAN, and no difference of opinion on military matters. This meeting of the Governors was innocent of any of the subversive designs which have been attributed to it. It was proposed by Gov. CURTIN to Gov. PIERPONT at the time when the invasion of the North seemed almost inevitable. The latter consulted Gov. TOD, and both agreed upon the time and place. Other Governors were then notified, and invited to attend. A good share of the time of the meeting was occupied in discussing matters pertaining to recruiting the army, and the better treatment of the sick and wounded, based on the personal experience of the Governors. Several important conclusions were reached, deemed not proper to be embodied in the address to the President.

THE CABINET AND THE PROCLAMATION.

As there is much inquiry in regard to the position of the different members of the Cabinet on the emancipation proclamation, it is proper to state that, at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday the question of its approval was not submitted by the President, he having made up his mind to the act, and being desirous only of consultation on two or three of its clauses; but it is known that Secretary CHASE has from the first been a most decided advocate of the measure, in which he has been moderately sustained by Secretaries WELLES and BATES. Secretary STANTON has long favored any measure that will strike Slavery, though not specially advocating this proclamation. Secretary BLAIR continued bitter in his opposition, to the last, as of late was Secretary SMITH. Secretary SEWARD has all along been known to be unfavorable to the act, though not as outspoken in his opposition as Secretary BLAIR.

GEN. M'CLERNAND AND THE PROCLAMATION.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND is in the city with Gov. YATES, of Illinois. He is very outspoken in his approbation of the President's proclamation against Slavery, believing it to be a good thing, and calculated to quiet public sentiment, as a large portion of the loyal people of the North desired some such declaration as a matter of principle, while the portion less loyal were constantly clamoring in anticipation of some such act, and picturing all sorts of horrors as inevitably to result. All knew, he says, that the position must be taken sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the country. It cannot do harm at the South, as the people there always believed it would come at some time, and acted on that belief. It will greatly help us in England, by gratifying the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the English people, as distinguished from the English aristocracy. In his judgment, it is an eminently wise measure. These views are believed to be those of the Douglas Party in the North.

GOV. STANLY.

Some comment has resulted from the fact that Gov. STANLY registered his name at the hotel here as a citizen of California, from which it was inferred that he had resigned his Governorship. He says that it was done by mistake, and is annoyed that it should have occurred. He returns immediately to North Carolina.

FRESH CHARGES AGAINST FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

It is reported that fresh charges are preferred against FITZ-JOHN PORTER. We learn that Gens. BURNSIDE and PLEASANTON have accused him of refusing or neglecting to send reinforcements when they were needed. These, with charges preferred by Gen. POPE, it is said, will be investigated on an early occasion.

THE INDIANS.

A letter from Indian Commissioner DOLE, received to-day, says that the war with the Sioux has only commenced, and will not be ended within a year. The tribes in insurrection number about ten thousand persons, of whom two thousand three hundred are warriors.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

Nineteen hundred exchanged prisoners from Richmond are here to-day.

LETTERS FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department does *not* desire that letters addressed to persons on board any vessel in the Navy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department, as stated in yesterday's dispatches. The larger portion of its own letters are sent through the regular channels, and to forward private letters to the Department would only occasion delay and trouble.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders for revenue stamps must cover remittances for Treasury Notes, or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer, or designated depository of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps. Stamps will not be transmitted upon receipt of checks or drafts upon banks.

The Morton Gold Pen.

The days of quill and steel are passed away, and the era of gold pens is upon us. Mr. MORTON, who for years has been a successful manufacturer of this article, has at length brought the requisite machinery to such perfection that its work leaves nothing to be desired.

From those who have been in the habit of using the MORTON pen, even subjecting it to the severe test of editorial labor, we learn that in all essential points of excellence, such as temper, flexibility, durability and permanence of point, these pens are unequaled. In the mercantile and professional world their rank is deservedly high, and upon Mr. MORTON's files are hundreds of recommendations from scholars, poets, priests and kings, all of whom testify with abundant cordiality to the merits of the article. To clergymen, book-keepers, copyists and others who write much, we would heartily recommend the MORTON pen as the very best substitute yet offered in the place of the gray goose quill.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Terrible Disaster on the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

A Number of the Pennsylvania Militia Killed and Wounded.

BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE HARRISBURGH, }
Friday, Sept. 26. }

A terrible collision took place on the Cumberland Valley Railroad this morning, one mile above Harrisburgh.

One of the trains had a number of Pennsylvania Militia on board, returning home from the Maryland border.

Ten or twelve soldiers were killed, and about twenty wounded, including two Philadelphians killed and ten wounded.

The severest case of loss was in Company I, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Militia, belonging to Reading.

Among the killed is a son of ROBERT HOSMER, of this City.

Many of the Corn-Exchange Guards were killed or wounded.

Capt. MARSHALL's leg was broken.

First Lieut. A. W. THOMPSON's leg was also broken.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Sept. 26.

A troop train, consisting of twenty freight cars, containing the Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, while on its way from Newcastle this forenoon, met with a horrible disaster.

The train was behind time, and waited at Carlisle for other trains to pass, but none coming along, as expected, the troop train proceeded on its way.

The weather was quite foggy, and when within a mile of the bridge, a short distance from this city, the train suddenly came upon an engine standing on the track.

The engine attached to the troop train was immediately reversed, but too late to prevent a collision, and the two engines came together with terrific force.

The first car immediately behind the tender attached to the troop train, was crushed into fragments, and nearly all of its occupants either killed or wounded.

The second car was driven into the first and completely destroyed.

The third car was thrown on the top of the second, crushing through the roof of it.

Both engines are a complete wreck. The cause of the accident was gross carelessness.

Thirty soldiers were seriously wounded. The following are the names of some of the killed:

Corporal J. HOSMER, of Philadelphia, crushed between the cars.

JOHN MCINTOSH, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

H. MCPHATERS, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

REED MCKAY, Company F, Corn Exchange Regiment.

ALBERT WARNER, of Reading.

Sergeant [illegible], of Reading.

[illegible], of Reading.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Causes of Consumption—Concluded.

LETTER NO. XVIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: If we except *inheritance*—which, as a cause of consumption, does not extend to those whose parents may have died of this disease years after they were born, but is confined exclusively to persons whose parents, one or both, were actually sick with consumption at the time of their birth—we find that all other causes, however apparently opposite in character, produce precisely the same effect upon the system, viz.: they *diminish* the quantity of *chyle* vitalized in the lungs, and *increase* the quantity of *carbon* in the blood. The body *wastes* away in proportion to the *diminution* of the former, while *tubercles* are deposited in proportion to the *increase* of the latter. The former gives to this disease its type—consumption—a *consuming away of the flesh*, while the *tubercles* in the lungs produce that train of symptoms by which it is characterized.

My *theory* of the nature of consumption may, then, be briefly stated as follows: *Tubercles* are the consequence of *imperfect oxygenation* of the blood; their base is *carbon*. They *may* be *inherited*, but are generally *acquired*. They are produced in *mankind* and in *brutes* by whatever diminishes the *purity of the air*, or the *freedom* of its admission into the lungs. The body *wastes* in this disease because the quantity of *chyle* assimilated is regulated to the weight of a grain by the quantity of oxygen supplied to the lungs.

The *seat* of consumption is always in the lungs, and all causes capable of producing this disease act by obstructing respiration. As the blood is rendered impure by these obstructions, the *effects* of the disease are seen in a wide range of *sympathetic affections* of other organs of the body; but the danger to the patient depends, not on the severity of these sympathies, but on the extent of the disease in the lungs.

I have said that the blood is always impure in Consumption. What is the nature of the impurity? Chemistry demonstrates that the *oxygen* is always diminished and *carbon* always in excess. Carbon being a poison most inimical to life, I regard this element as the true cause of tubercle. What does chemistry tell us of the *essential nature* of Tubercle? The analysis of SCHERRER proves that *fifty-four* per cent. of it is pure carbon, and the remaining 46 per cent. made up of the elements of disintegrated tissues of the lungs in which it is deposited.

If the reader has attentively followed me through the causes of consumption, he will now understand that the first step toward its cure must be an effort to restore the functions of the lungs. The blood cannot be restored to its purity until this is done. Hence, if the air-tubes are obstructed by mucus, or diminished in size by thickening of their lining membrane, we must first attack these. If the patient is exposed to a dusty atmosphere, he must be removed out of it, or the good accomplished one day will be undone the next. If the air he is compelled to breathe be confined and impure, proper ventilation must be combined with the other means employed for his cure.

These are the plain principles upon which my practice is based. Will any physician pretend that it is wrong to expel the obstructing mucus from the tubes—to soothe the inflamed air passages, and increase the purity of the blood? I do not think so, unless you can find within the pale of the profession some one who is by nature both a bigot and a fool. I will not be uncharitable enough to think so meanly of the understanding of even the humblest of my medical brethren; and yet, if they admit that these objects are desirable, all that I claim is admitted, for by no other means can they be attained except by the *direct application of remedies to the lungs by medicated inhalations*.

Since I commenced the publication of these letters, many inquiries have been addressed to me regarding the influence of "Tobacco," "Ardent Spirits," the "Dust of Railway Traveling," &c., in the production of Consumption. By rendering the mucous surfaces irritable, these are often exciting causes of that form of Catarrhal disease which too frequently ends in Consumption; but they are never the *direct cause of Tubercles*. Whoever is addicted to the use of tobacco—smoking or chewing—knows that it irritates the throat and injures digestion. Intemperance, in like manner, by rendering the system inflammable, strongly predisposes to Catarrhal disease of the air passages. Free indulgence in the use of ardent spirits is given by most authors on this disease as one of its causes; but it is only an *indirect* cause, like tobacco. There is a prevailing impression among the people that alcoholic drinks prevent consumption. This idea is false and most pernicious. No one will escape this disease by adopting such means, while some *may produce* it, and not a few will certainly induce a moral malady more to be deplored than the physical disease they seek to avert.

Traveling by cars is beneficial, in the change of *air* and the *exercise* it affords, but injurious by reason of the coal dust to which it subjects us. Still it is not in this respect materially worse than other modes of conveyance.

Climate has undoubtedly much to do in causing consumption. This climate is objectionable because of the sudden transitions from heat to cold, and because the Winter months are damp, raw and changeable. The best climate in the world is South Australia, where only one person in thirty-seven dies of this disease, while here fully one in every *four*. But persons having tubercles in the lungs derive no benefit from going to a warm climate. Indeed, they die sooner than they would by remaining at home. Those who are only *threatened* with tubercles because of their liability to take cold, derive great benefit from a warm climate. *After* tubercles are deposited in the lungs, if any change is made for the Winter months, it is far better to go North than South. Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa, in Canada, or St. Paul's in Minnesota, are preferable to Florida, Texas, or Havana. When the lungs are obstructed, and the quantity of air inhaled at each breath is diminished, an atmosphere which is *dense*, rich, pure and dry, is the most favorable for recovery, [illegible] consumption and on the diseases which complicate it.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

NOTE.—Dr. R. HUNTER, in association with his brother, Dr. JAMES HUNTER, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

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[Advertisement.]

Two splendid performances to-day at Barnum's Museum, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The beautiful drama, "Claude Marcel," at each. Now is your time, ladies and little folks, to see it, and also see those beautiful living colored tropical fish, swimming in their crystal ponds of river and ocean water.

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DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Miss S. Hart, Capt. and Miss C. A. Fletcher, Mrs. S. Plummer, Lieut. J. H. Merriman, J. R. Williamson, J. Emery, J. H. Reed, Mrs. J. H. Reed, Agnes Reed, Mary Reed, J. Malloch, M. B. Carpenter, N. C. Davis, J. Tibbets, E. Chamberlin, M. Travers, J. Craig, W. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brickel, Alice Brickel, E. Stillschwig, John B. Johnson, and about 100 in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans—H. R. Yenni, lady, 6 children and servant, R. Gamble, R. W. Mullen, U. S. A.; A. W. Gill, Asa S. Blake, Mrs. S. Hancock and child, John A. Quilty, U. S. A.; Francis W. Kelly, Mrs. Sarah Harper, Mrs. Hettie Mockabo and child, H. K. Stevens, Miss Tirton, and 69 in the steerage.

In schr. Echo, from Matamoras, Mexico—Walter Greenough, Jr., Peter Morris, Thomas Morris, E. Morris, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 52 | Sun sets.... 5 50 | Moon sets.... 8 04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 17 | Gov. Island. 11 06 | Hell Gate.... 12 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... FRIDAY, Sept. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGregor, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Avenir, (Fr.,) Panmer, Havre, Wm. Salem & Co.

Barks Cuba, (Brem.,) Ruyter, Falmouth, H. Bernstorff & Co.; Levanter, (Br.,) Crosby, Warren Point, Ireland, Edmiston Bros.; Reindeer, Coutts, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; N. H. Gaston, Parmlee, Barbados, Bishop & Bro.; T. Tasso, (Mecklg.,) Bradfering, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. S. Means, Means, Pernambuco, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs Sitka, Elliott, Port Mulas, Dovale & Co.; Teresina, (Br.,) Price, Penarth Roads, J. O. Baker & Co.; Fashion, (Br.,) Murphy, Vera Cruz, Brett, Son & Co.; Carl Constantine, (Russ.,) Wilken, Queenstown, Wm. Salem & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Rankin, Nuevitas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Trade Wind, Chase, Bathurst, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Fannie Currie, Nickerson, Port Royal, S. W. Lewis & Co.; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven; Francis Hatch, Parker, St. Pierre, Miller & Houghton; Delphine, Horton, South Blockading Squadron, L. C. Styles; S. C. Loud, Cook, Calais, Me., Godfrey & Holyoke.

Sloop Harvest, Cowdin, Providence, L. Kenny; Caroline, Merrill, Taunton, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Connecticut, Milton Haxton, commander, from Gulf of Mexico, via Port Royal and Hampton Roads.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall Sept. 17, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen. Sept. 22, at 8 A. M., exchanged signals with bark Old Dominion, off Carrysfort Light; on the same day, 25 miles north of Cape Florida, spoke steamship Columbia, at 1 P. M.

Steamship Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans Sept. 15, and the Bar 16th, via Havana the 20th, at 11 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to A. W. Gill.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship [illegible] W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Comet, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Queen, (Br., of Liverpool,) Jones, Liverpool Aug. 23, coal to Williams & Guion. Experienced light winds and fine weather up to the 19th inst., when in lat. 42 20, lon. 6x, experienced a terrific hurricane, revolving from S. to N. W.; barometer fell suddenly to 28-40; split several sails.

Ship Volant, West, of and from Boston, in ballast to W. A. Sale & Co.

Ship Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool Aug. 27, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship America, (Span.,) Visquent, Cadiz 35 ds., with salt to Manuel Echeverria.

Ship Dorcas Prince, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Meady, Dublin Aug. 23, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Arno, (of Boston,) Chatfield, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Potter, New Orleans 29 ds., with sugar to master. Sept. 19, lat. 35 56, lon. 74 54, passed about 30 empty molasses casks, apparently the deck-load of a vessel; had been but a short time in the water.

Bark Henry Hill, Merrill, Fortress Monroe 5 ds., in ballast D. D. Tompkins.

Bark Spirit of the Times, (Br., of Liverpool,) Pulford, Havana 19 ds., with sugar to master. Is in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Neried, (Br., of Sunderland,) Gray, Amsterdam 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Monitor, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Hingham, Pictou, N. S., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Kanawha, Chattin, London 42 ds., in ballast to S. C. Nelson & Co.

Brig Success, (Br., of Liverpool,) Askin, Marseilles 44 ds., with mdse. to F. Cousinery.

Brig G. F. Geery, Weeks, Fortress Monroe 7 ds., in ballast to Col. Tompkins.

Brig Monica, Phillips, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Zouave, Foster, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Prescott, Lee, Providence 2 ds.

SAILED—Steam transport New-York, for Washington, D. C.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

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1862. SEASON CARD. 1862.

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The Ohio State Fair, just closed at Cleveland, reaffirmed the former verdict of that State, by awarding the first premium to the GROVER & BAKER Machine, as superior to all others for family sewing.

The Gentleman's Dress Hat, at Johnson's, No. 31 Canal-st. The Monitor Hat, blue, claret and black, at JOHNSON'S, No. 31 Canal-st. Felt Hats and Caps, all styles and colors, at JOHNSONS, No. 31 Canal-st.

Extraordinary Notice!—We are now opening [illegible] "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported [illegible] selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

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GENIN'S Ristori Riding Hat.
GENIN'S Maugretta Hat for Misses.
GENIN'S 5 New Styles Infants' Hats.
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MARRIED.

BAKER—STERLING.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Mr. WILLIAM W. BAKER to Miss JULIA A., second daughter of the late S. H. Sterling, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

BYRON—OLWELL.—At St. Francis Xavier Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Henry de Luynes, GEORGE G. BYRON to ANNA C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew Olwell, both of New-York.

MILLER—HARDWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Samuel H. Smith, Councilman ANTHONY MILLER, of New-York, to Miss MARY H. HARDWICK, of Brooklyn.

MCALLISTER—WARNER.—On Friday, Sept. 26, by Rev. S. Osgood, D. D., THOMAS H. MCALLISTER, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. JULIET WARNER, of New-York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Sandlake, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, HEZEKIAH C. ARNOLD, aged 57 years.

ALMACK.—At the Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, of wounds received at the battle near Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, JOHN WILLIAM ALMACK, of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., Company 1, Duryee's Zouaves, aged 20 years and 19 days.

☞ Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., papers please copy.

BERRY.—In Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, MARY ELIZA, daughter of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 1 year and 8 months. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 3 years and 2 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

BURR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARGARET BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, without further notice.

HAWKINS.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday, Sept. 25, after a long and painful illness, MARTHA HAWKINS, aged 54 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, without further invitation. The New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the Portchester depot.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, 1862, HANNAH, wife of George Jardine, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Christie sts., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, ANNIE, the beloved daughter of Jas. M. and Eleanor Mackenzie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 408 8th-av., without further invitation.

PRINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, ANN SKILLMAN, wife of Edward E. Prindle, and daughter of the late Samuel Griffing.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 37th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RODGERS.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, EDGAR RODGERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Devoe-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ROBERT.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of typhoid fever, CHRISTOPHER ROBERT, for many years a resident of this City, and only son of the late Joseph Robert, of Elizabeth, N. J.

SATTERTHWAITE.—At Shanghai, on Tuesday, July 15, of cholera, JOHN BLACKWOOD SATTERTHWAITE, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—Sept. 25, 1862.
74, 12, 24, 77, 26, 50, 68, 62, 6, 48, 32, 9, 17.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—Sept. 26, 1862.
40, 43, 68, 64, 50, 60, 8, 53, 31, 73, 21, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
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DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 405.—Sept. 26, 1862.
68, 9, 76, 36, 27, 44, 50, 51, 8, 42, 15, 75, 19.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 340.—Sept. 26, 1862.
74, 35, 70, 28, 63, 48, 12, 41, 43, 1, 65, 3.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive deposits of United States GOLD COIN, for a period not less than thirty days, returnable after ten days' notice, together with interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

S.-T.-1860-X.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862. }

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING FIFTY OR MORE Coupons on United States three years 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 1st October, are required to hand them in for examination three days prior to payment, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. It will greatly facilitate the payment if they will do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office. The Coupons—which should be numerically arranged—will be examined, and checks given out for those left in advance, on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the Up-town Stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D 9:20 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

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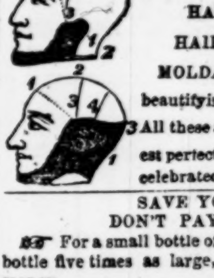

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AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who understands the care and management of a greenhouse, vegetables, &c., and would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young man, as gardener or coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety; high wages no object to a good place. Address COACHMAN or GARDENER, for one week, No. 18 Morris-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, in the coach manufactory, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; has lived two years in his last place, with the best of personal reference; any gentleman requiring such, may address a note to I. J., Box No. 288 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; is a good milker. The best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN wants a situation in the country as coachman, &c.; can also do gardening, milking, &c., if required; nine years' references of ability and good character given, if required. Call on or address S. T., 9 City Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, who perfectly understands the care of horses. He will be found a careful and steady driver; has the best references. Address W. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.—A LACE man of much experience and acknowledged ability, both as buyer and salesman, is open to an engagement; full references. Address LACE GOODS, Station G., P. O.

HELP WANTED,

WANTED AS NURSE,

An experienced, middle-aged, Scotch or Welsh woman, with the best City references. Call at No. 46 West 17th-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock, on Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st., opposite the St. Germain Hotel. Men Waiters, Welsh Waitresses; good help of every calling. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN a private family, a good plain cook and laundress. wages, $8 a month. Apply, with references, at No. 102 East 38th-st.

AN OPERATOR ON SINGER'S MACHINE.—To a good operator, steady work will be given. Machines run by steam-power. Apply at No. 14 Cedar-st., up-stairs.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

HANDS WANTED—TO SEW CARPET AND black bags. Apply at No. 14 Cedar-st., up stairs, between 9 and 11 A. M.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

STIMSON'S ADVERTISING CHESS AND CHECKER BOARD.—Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by L. STIMSON, Stationer, No. 3 Broad-st., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

1.]	2.] TIFFANY & CO., GUNS, PISTOLS, AND MILITARY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS. Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY.	3.]	4.] IMPORTANT. All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. They charge only half rates, and send daily to and from Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, and all other places occupied by our troops	5.]	6.] HUNT & DUSENBURY, Successors to LEARY & CO., Astor House, Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS. FALL STYES Now Ready.	7.]	8.] FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Everything in our line at LOWEST PRICES. DIARIES FOR 1863 Just Published.
9.] RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY. SOMETHING NEW. Wholesale and Retail, At the Old Establishment No. 10 Astor House, Corner Barclay-st.	10.]	11.] NEW-ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. CASH ASSETS......$2,350,000 Documents showing the benefits of Life Insurance, with the advantages of the purely mutual plan, and the superior position and marked success of this Company since 1843, furnished gratis by JOHN HOOPER, Agent, 110 Broadway.	12.]	13.] F. C. KEMPTON, No. 285 Broadway, Dealer in MEN'S HOSIERY, and Manufacturer of FINE SHIRTS.	14.]	15.] SELPHO'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM, No. 516 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.	16.]
17.]	18.] DELANO LIFE-PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 Broadway, Manufacturers of all kinds OF LIFE-PRESERVING GARMENTS FOR Men, Women and Children	19.]	20.] PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.	21.]	22.] PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER NOW. USE THE GOTHIC FURNACE. It is the cheapest and best mode of heating Houses, Churches, Schools, Stores, &c., in use. Call and see it, or send for a circular. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, No. 494 Broadway.	23.]	24.] ON OCT. 1, EXPOSITION PUBLIQUE OF PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
25.] PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. The best are made by ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Publisher of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, &c.	26.]	27.] FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, MENDUM'S BOURBON WHISKY, Warranted 12 years old. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar.	28.]	29.] MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Patterns of the Paris Fall Fashions. Cloaks in great variety. Ladies, please call and examine Mme. DEMOREST'S $5 rapid and efficient Running-Stitch Sewing-Machine. Fall No. Mirror of Fashions now ready.	30.]	31.] JOHN K. HOPPEL, BRUSH MANUFACTURER, No. 329 Pearl-st., (Harper Building,) Franklin-square. MACHINE BRUSHES Made to Order. A superior quality of PAINT BRUSHES Constantly on Hand.	32.]
33.]	34.] DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING DEPOT, No. 3 Broad-st., Near Wall. THE BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.	35.]	36.] WILLARD, Manufacturer of LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDINGS, &c., No. 269 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.	37.]	38.] MASSIVE AND ELEGANT STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. (13x9½ inch quartos,) in Turkey Morocco. For 48 Stereoscopic Pictures or 144 Cartes de Visites, with stereoscopic glasses attached Only $6 For sale by L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st.	39.]	40.] HEGEMAN & CO'S BENZINE. For removing Paint, Grease, &c., and cleaning Gloves, Silks, &c., equal to new. HEGEMAN & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE, With Glycerine, cures chapped-hands, &c., immediately. HEGEMAN & CO'S Genuine COD LIVER OIL, for Consumption, &c.
41.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	42.]	43.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	44.]	45.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	46.]	47.] S. T. 1860, X. PLANTATION BITTERS.	48.]
49.]	50.] WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, EXPRESS AND SPECIE BOXES, Depot, No. 18 John-st., New-York.	51.]	52.] DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE, Which Miss Dix and others in hospital service pronounce invaluable for the cure of Blistered feet. It is good for all Skin Diseases. Depot, 364½ Canal-st.	53.]	54.] J. AGATE & CO., MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, No. 256 Broadway. Shirts made to order and guaranteed to fit.	55.]	56.] TAKE NOTICE. Merchants and Manufacturers in other cities wishing to advertise in New-York, cannot find a better medium than this "Checker Board," at $2 per square. They will please remit that amount either by mail or express, (together with matter for insertion,) to L. STIMSON, No. 3 Broad-st., N. Y.
57.] WEST'S PUMP Still sold at No. 179 Broadway. Its merits sustain it, even in war times. Also, OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING RODS. J. D. WEST & CO.	58.]	59.] J. D. CHEVALIER & SON, ARMY KNIVES AND OTHER CUTLERY FOR CAMP USE, No. 639 Broadway.	60.]	61.] BERRIAN'S HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, No. 601 Broadway. A full assortment at prices as low as possible for the class of goods. The Messrs. BERRIAN will be glad to wait upon old friends and customers. H. H. CASEY.	62.]	63.] TO ADVERTISERS. For one or more Squares on this Board, in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston Daily Papers, apply to L. STIMSON, STATIONER, No. 3 Broad-st., NEAR WALL.	64.]

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, andr emain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:
Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Linsly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MISS JAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at No. 54 West 36th-st., where prospectus, with full particulars, may be obtained.

REFERENCES.
D. D. Field, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Cummings, New-York.
Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New-York.
Edward Satterlee, Esq., New-York.
J. W. Gerard, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Hawkes, New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit.
Right Rev. Bishop McCoskey, Michigan.
Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit.
Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough.
Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse.
Pierce M. Irving, Esq., Irvington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACADEMIC year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. GRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INFORMS her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 38th-st.,
Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.
Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, is desirous of obtaining pupils to instruct on the piano; terms moderate. Address a note to A. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had; or call at her residence, No. 58 East 38th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents wishing to educate daughters from home, particularly invited.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 22d-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,
is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

FOUR YOUNG LADIES, BY APPLYING immediately, can obtain superior French and musical instruction, with all the other advantages of a first class Seminary, twenty miles from the City, at two-thirds the usual price. Communications addressed SEMINARY, No. 24 West 31st-st., will receive a personal answer.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 15 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 9 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERLY B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 214 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars, gratuitously. Wanted, several lady teachers of French (native) and Music, also, gentlemen teachers of English and classics.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.,
"Amer. Educational Bureau."

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.
☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.
REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, WITH several years' experience in best City families, has a few desirable hours now vacant. Instruction in ancient and modern languages, mathematics and English branches. Boys fitted for College. Best of references furnished. Address D., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT as daily governess by a lady thoroughly competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education; she has had the advantage of residing some years in Europe; City references to families where she has taught. Apply at, or address, TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, in a family or school. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 35th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NATIVE French teacher. A Protestant preferred. Apply to Belvidere Seminary, Belvidere, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Prof. BATCHELOR will read parts of his work on "France in 1792, and the United States in 1862." All friends of education are invited to attend. By order.
ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN AID OF THE New-York Young Men's Christian Association will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate D. R. Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st. Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of Collegiate D. R. Church; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, of the West Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of Collegiate D. R. Church. The rooms of the Association, Bible House, 3d-av. and 9th-st., are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and supplied with the daily and evening papers, religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noonday Prayer Meeting held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING will be held SABBATH, Sept. 28, at 7½ P. M., in Rev. Dr. ELMENDORF's Church, Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Addresses by Rev. Mr. MANNING, Brooklyn; Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, lately from the hospitals near the seat of war; and Rev. Mr. DURYEA, one of the Pastors of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, New-York. A collection will be taken to give religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. All Sunday-School scholars, teachers, superintendents, parents and *friends* are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be of the deepest interest.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the "New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society" will be celebrated next Sunday evening (28th inst.), in the Church of the Incarnation, 29th-st., cor. Madison-av. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and the Sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. R. DUFFIE. A Collection will be made in behalf of the Fund for the gratuitous distribution of the Bible and Prayer-Book.

ORDINATION.—REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will be ordained Pastor of the First Freewill Baptist Church at their house of worship (28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway,) SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, former Pastor of the Church. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES COLDER, returned Missionary from China, will deliver a discourse upon the *Religious Views and Practices of the Chinese.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Right Rev. Dr. TALBOT, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach to-morrow evening, Rev. J. A. LA TOURETTE, Rector of Trinity Church, Potsdam, in the morning, and Rev. WM. O. LAMSON, of France, in the afternoon. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The quarterly collection in aid of the Church will be made at each service.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING, with reference to the sailing of Rev. AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT to China, will be held on SUNDAY evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 21st-st.

Besides the instructions to the missionary and his farewell remarks, addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROGERS and Rev. JOHN V. N. TALMAGE, lately returned from China.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Church services at 10½ A. M., Rev. B. E. REMINGTON; 7½ P. M., Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS. Christian Alliance Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men—everybody, welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 5 o'clock; Burling-slip, at 4 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the EVENING. At the service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M., Rt. Rev. Bishop TALBOT will preach—the sermon to be interpreted by the Rector in the sign language. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—Religious services SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses but no sermon. Strangers and all who are interested in children, are cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

"WHY DID MOSES CONSUME FORTY YEARS IN PERFORMING A JOURNEY OF FORTY DAYS? THOUGHTS ON THE PROCLAMATION."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Elder A. FLAVEL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*The Two Witnesses*, and *The Present War*. All who are interested in the coming events, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in said church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Danger and Safety of a Nation.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor, Tuesday, at 7½ P. M.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Hanson-place and Portland-av., Brooklyn. It is expected that the ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening.

"A RACE EMANCIPATED"—LET MY PEOPLE go. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. Church, (corner of Laight and Varick sts.) SABBATH EVENING. In the MORNING, the third sermon in the course, upon *The Sermon on the Mount.*

BISHOP SNOW, INTERPRETER OF PROPHECY, who, many years since, foretold the present and approaching time of trouble, will preach the word of prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and Christians invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d-st.—Rev. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach at 10½ in the morning, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER, having returned by the *Etna*, will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening of SUNDAY next.

REV. T. RALSTON SMITH, HAVING REturned from Europe, will, Providence permitting, resume his labors in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 28. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PROF. MATTISON—NEW-CHURCH, FORTY first-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Wisdom and Justice of the President's Edict of Freedom.* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK SILL, of St. Thomas' Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW by the new Minister, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers and friends cordially invited.

OLD FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH and Sabbath-School, in Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the door, to seat strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., a stranger will preach. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. C. CRAVENS preaches SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. At 7½ P. M. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider the views of an eminent Evangelical divine concerning *Punishment.*

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING, on MONDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. PEGG, Jr; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Second sermon, in a new course. General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. E. G. HOLLAND WILL PREACH in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of 30th-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. H. P. CROZIER WILL PREACH IN Dr. FARLEY'S Church, corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. H. B. RIDGEAWAY, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 31st-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. CHURCH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A SUPERIOR ORGANIST and tenor singer, both well-known professors and thorough musicians, of excellent reputation and long experience, are ready for engagements. Apply at DRESSLER'S Music-store, No. 927 Broadway, near 22d-st.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE, held the 26th day of September, 1862, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to R. P. GETTY & SON for their donation of $25 in aid of the "Metropolitan Guard."

FOR SALE—THE FAST-SAILING SLOOP-rigged yacht PAULINE, about 17 tons burden; is well found in sails, rigging, &c.; now lying in Gowanus Bay, and can be seen at any time by application to WM. PETERS, at his dock, Gowanus, and will be sold at a bargain, in order to close the estate of her late owner.
G. M. CHARDAVOYNE, Administrator.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONER yacht of 160 tons, in complete order and well furnished, will be sold for cash or exchanged for good real estate. Apply to J. M. MARTIN, No. 51 William-st.

WANTED TO CHARTER—A SCHOONER not drawing over seven feet water when loaded, of 150 or 200 tons burden. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 44 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, ([illegible] edition just out, over [illegible] pages, nearly 100 fine figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nightly, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary disease and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 48 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 182[illegible]—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 500 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly course of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the urethra and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, as used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $35. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$2,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on unincumbered real estate, situate in a central part of Brooklyn. Apply to Rev. ADAM McCLELLAND, No. 149 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN BUTCHER, office of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company will be kept hereafter at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Wall-st., New-York. (Signed) F. G. QUEVEDO, Sec'y.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will bear interest from that date. *Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on larger sums.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No. 57 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, At 12 o'clock M. FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 405 BALES GULF COTTON, CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM. Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM, her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 Chambers st.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY, By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the DOCK OF UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. THE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY, built at Baltimore in 1848; gross tonnage, 1,041; length, 212 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 21 feet. Also, the schooner LUCY C. HOLMES, built at Beaufort, N. C., in 1855; 91 tons burden.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
U. S. Prize Commissioners.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED PILOT BREAD AND FLOUR. Will be sold at auction, on MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the store-house Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st., 1,000 boxes, 50 pounds each, good quality Pilot Bread, slightly damaged. Also, 214 barrels of Flour, of good brands, slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash, in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, A. C. G. of Subsistence. Auctioneer's Office, No. 45 Nassau-street.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

SALESROOM NO. 111 NASSAU-ST., BEGS leave to inform the picture-buying public that he has in prospectus a number of sales which will take place during the season, the first of which will take place at his gallery adjoining salesroom, in a few days, particulars of which will be announced in the daily papers. The collections are specimens by our best American artists who will contribute to these sales during the season making them exclusively artists' sales. Also, a number of collections by the artists of this and other countries will be offered, comprising some of the finest paintings ever before offered at auction, collected at great expense by connoisseurs. During the coming month he will sell at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway, a large and very valuable collection of rare oil-paintings, productions of our best American artists, particulars of which will be announced in due time. Connoisseurs will please note these sales as they will have an opportunity to increase their collections never before offered.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, diningroom and library suites, carved oak marble top sideboards, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany washstands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany consoles, black walnut marble top etagere, mantle and oval mirrors, rosewood and marble top console tables, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany tables, hair mattresses, straw beds, feather pillows, straw paillasses, &c., silver-plated ware, knives, forks and spoons. Also, at 12 o'clock: Rosewood piano, made by G. & W. Barmore, mahogany piano made by Davis & Brothers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 7th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., household furniture, by order of executors, consisting of a general assortment, viz., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor and dining-room furniture, covered in hair cloth, pier mirrors, rosewood piano-forte, divans, centre-tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, Chinese vases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, mattresses, &c., China, glass, matting and other furniture, without reserve.

IN PARTITION—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE BY DECREE OF COURT.—The country residence lately occupied by Richard Stillwell, Esq., now deceased, situated in New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, consisting of a farm of 93 acres, highly cultivated, equally adapted to grass and grain, well watered, well stocked with fruit, supplied with new, ample and commodious buildings, and desirable as a farm or fancy residence, will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, at the Court-house, in the City of Poughkeepsie, on SATURDAY, Oct. 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For particulars, inquire of WILBER & VAN CLEEF Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 1 Union-st., Poughkeepsie N. Y. LE GRAND DODGE, Referee.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.

The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK, OR LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.

Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.

The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:

Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or, one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.

In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.

When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.

Dessicated potatoes or dessicated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depôt; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.

Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."

Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.

J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A.
Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

RIFLES.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond, in New-York, and to arrive regularly. Address P. O. Box No. 4,734, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8.

NIGHTLY CHANGE OF STANDARD PERFORMANCES.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Will be presented the sterling comedy, by Sheridan, author of the "School for Scandal," SET WITH A GREAT CAST of the RIVALS.

Captain Absolute	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. John Gilbert
Acres	Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland	Mr. Norton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Floyd
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag	Mr. Young
Thomas	Mr. Browne
Boy	Mr. Parkes
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Julia	Miss M. Henriques
Lucy	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY—Owing to the crowded state of the theatre at its first representation, will be repeated THE LOVE CHASE.

TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WEDNESDAY—(Second time)—THE WONDER—Received at its first performance with continuous applause and laughter.

THURSDAY—WILD OATS.

FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL and SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.......JAS. M. NIXON.

FIRST AND ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE, SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

Last appearance of M'lle. CARLOTTA PATTI, Sig. SUSINI, and Sig. ARDAVANI.

Donizetti's ever popular opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Lucia.......Carlotta Patti.

In order to make this, THE LAST APPEARANCE OF PATTI, as attractive as possible, the Manager has secured the services of Señorita ISABEL CUBAS, Señor XIMENES, AND A CORPS DE BALLET, Who will appear in a GRAND SPANISH BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

Admission to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR. Seats secured without extra charge.

MONDAY—Début and only appearance in Brooklyn, of CARLOTTA PATTI, Sig. BRIGNOLI, and Sig. AMODIO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought, or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, JNO. THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight taken for Havana. For freight and passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH.......Saturday.......Sept. 27.
ETNA.......Saturday.......Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday.......Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. [illegible]. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Sep 13. | MONDAY.......Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.......$50.
Passage money to Havana.......70.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT of the GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, MISS BATEMAN.

Mr. Jackson begs to announce that on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 27, MISS BATEMAN Will bring to a close one of the most brilliant engagements on record, and bid farewell to that generous public from whom she has received, during her performances, so much genial and fostering encouragement, in the character of PAULINE, In Bulwer's beautiful play of THE LADY OF LYONS, In which character she will appear for the first time during this engagement. She will also appear as LADY MACBETH, IN THE FIFTH ACT OF MACBETH. She will be sustained by MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., MR. EDWIN ADAMS, And a powerful Company.

Miss Bateman cannot part from her many kind friends without offering the expression of her warm sense of that abiding support and too flattering enthusiasm which have carried her engagement to so triumphant a close. The memory of their kindness will ever find a home in her heart, and stimulate her to increased effort, in reaching that highest position to which their aspirations point.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, EDWIN BOOTH will make his first appearance, since his return from Europe, in the character of HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......Wm. Wheatley.

Fourth night of MR. HACKETT.

His second appearance this season as FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE, IN THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1862, Will be presented Shakespeare's various and well-contrasted characters in his comedy in five acts, called the MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Mr. HACKETT, as.......SIR JOHN FALSTAFF
Mrs. GLADSTANE and Madame PONISI as the MERRY WIVES.
Dame Quickly.......Miss Mary Wells
Musical Director.......Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1862, NINTH NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN FORREST, and HIS FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON as SHAKESPEARE'S LEAR.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of MR. EDWIN FORREST, and the complaints arising from parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the Box Sheet is invariably opened three days in advance of the nights of performance.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

Mr. HACKETT'S nights, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST. Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 24,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 29th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD; AN excellent saddle horse; sound and kind in single or double harness; very fast trotter; 15¼ hands high. Apply at No. 153 4th-st., to M. B. WALLACE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, CLAUDE MARCEL, OR THE IDIOT OF TARBES,

Which has been received with unbounded enthusiasm by crowded and intelligent audiences. It is RICH IN SCENERY, INCIDENT, and every accessory to a popular and interesting play. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK. At 3 and 7¼ o'clock. Don't fail to see it.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH. Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,

OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,

consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lancet on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a [illegible].

PORCUPINE FISH, covered with [illegible] dog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, [illegible] ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES [illegible]

SPANISH LADY, so called from its [illegible] and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with [illegible] its colors like a chameleon, very [illegible]

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, last appearance of Miss MARIA BRAINERD, assisted by MR. SIMPSON, MR. J. R. THOMAS, and other talented Artists. Conductor, Dr. BEAMES. SENORITA CUBAS, in a Spanish dance. Reproduction of the irresistibly laughable pantomime of THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD, in which the great London Comic, M. DENIER, will appear, assisted by a host of others. After which, PROMENADE MUSIC IN THE GARDEN. To conclude with performances in the EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL, by a host of Equestrians, Gymnasts, &c. Admission, 25 cents. MONDAY, Benefit of Acting Manager Mr. WM. A. MOORE, on which occasion Cubas will sustain three characters in the romantic Drama of THE WIZARD SKIFF, and a full Dramatic Company. GRAND MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON. The Pantomime of SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD. Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances. Children only 15 Cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors. Organized in 1842. The oldest established Band in the United States.

MONDAY, Sept. 22. The new Farce, entitled PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE, will be repeated every evening this week.

George Christy.......as.......Peter Piper Pepper Podge

George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.

A GRAND MATINEE, Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinees only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency. Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects. Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, in a small private family, residing on Lexington-av., in a handsome, large, modern house, in the vicinity of 39th-st. Address VIATOR, Box 149 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS POSSESSING superior accommodations, to let, with board, at the first-class house, No. 48 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife in a private family, at No. 106 West 43d-st.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN, from three months to 10 years old, can be had in a private family, where unlimited attentions and an elegant home, with all the requisites for health, happiness, and a high position in life, is offered. Address MOTHER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—FIVE FAMILIES, CONSISTING of twelve adults, a child of six years, and small girl as nurse, wish to obtain pleasant accommodations together; five large and four small rooms will be required; location, west of Broadway and below 16th-st.; terms moderate and references exchanged. Address, for three days, P. VANDEVENTER, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF FOUR PERSONS—lady and three gentlemen—desire rooms with full board, not higher up town than 26th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address V. R. S., Box 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED UNTIL SPRING—FOR two ladies and servant; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,967 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, near Broadway or 4th-av., and between 25th and 30th sts., a rear third story room, opening south, and with the sole use of an adjoining bath and water closet. The advertiser wishes breakfast and tea. Address B. B. C., Box No. 1,584 New-York Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a room, with partial board, in a private family, where he could feel at home and have genteel and agreeable society; location between 4th and 6th avs., 14th and 34th sts. Address SENECA, Madison-square Post-office, with price and full particulars. References unexceptionable.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET.—A SMALL, NEATLY-FURNISHED room to let to a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, (IN A PRIVATE family,) a furnished room on second floor, No 46 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

POETRY.

From the New-York Tribune of July 2.

A Poet's Pen.

One of our country's most venerable and venerated poets, having been presented by Mr. A. MORTON with a Gold Pen of his manufacture, returned his acknowledgments therefor in the following verses:

MORTON, I am much beholden
For this pen, so purely golden;
Pen, that feasts a critic's eyes so;
Pen that, when you use it, flies so;
Pen, whose nib, so lithe and taper,
Value gives to any paper,
When you write a graceful sonnet,
Or a note of hand upon it.
(Please observe, Sir, I say *you* write;"
Notes of hand *I* never *do* write;
Though I've done such things of yore,
I'm resolved to "sin no more.")
Pen, I say, so purely golden,
For the which I'm much beholden
To the eye, in *dust*, that found it;
To the mill, from quartz, that ground it;
To the spade, from earth, that dug it;
To the hand that clutched the nugget
That had lain for countless ages,
As neglected as the pages
That, when I am Muses-smitten,
With this pen may yet be written.—
Pen, (once more!) so purely golden,
For the which I'm much beholden
To the "Captain bold" that went to
Bring the "tin" from Sacramento;
To the furnace where 'twas smelted,
To the coal wherewith 'twas melted;
Is it not, from this deducible,
That "I am debtor" to the crucible,
That the liquid, when red hot,
Kept from going "all to pot?"
That cup—fire-clay and plumbago—
Would not let the "drops" astray go,
But the current, o'er its lip,
Made into the matrice slip;
Where, relieved from torturing flame,
A "cool" ingot it became.
To the huge and heavy hammers,
Wielded by the lusty lammers,
Who, with blows as sure as Fate's,
Beat that ingot into plates?
To the rollers, turned so true,
Into sheets those plates that drew?
To the presses, and the dies,
That, to just the proper size,
Out those sheets to form the pen?
To the cunning "chiel" who then
Fused the iridosmin point
To the gold with such a joint
That no wear and tear shall ever
The two precious metals sever?
To that miracle of cunning,
The thin wheel that, swiftly running,
Splits that point and metal sheet,
And then brings the parts to meet
Like a well-matched groom and bride,
That shall aye, as one, abide;
And, as one, shall work together,
Whatsoe'er the wind or weather,
Neither larger, neither smaller,
Neither shorter, neither taller,
Neither slower, neither quicker,
Neither thinner, neither thicker,
Neither limberer than the other,
Neither stiffer than its brother;
Neither twisted out of shape, or
Piercing through the thinnest paper;
Both, as wills the wise designer,
Making a full stroke, or finer;
And, as pens are bound in duty,
Leaving lines of grace and beauty.
For this pen, so good, so golden,
To all these I am beholden!
But—my eulogy to shorten—
Still more do I owe to MORTON;—
Morton, untranscended planner
Of improvements, in the manner
Of producing GOLDEN PENS,
That surpass all other men's—
Is there—can there be—a greater
Judge of pens—or fabricator?
Who, by me unasked, unknown,
Moved by mercy all his own,
Thinking what I must have paid
For gold pens, by bunglers made,
Guessing what would fit my hand,
This selected for me, and,
With a billet, brief, but pleasant,
Send it to me—*as a present!*

J. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1862.

PENOGRAPHY.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Bad Pen.

How many a splendid train of ideas has been interrupted and lost forever by the tripping of a bad pen! How many an editor, when the current of his invective was flowing freely, and he was flattering himself that that article would do the work for the "Last of Newspaper Generals," or the "Military Dictatorship," or the "Great Reconstructor of Cabinets," has suddenly found his page bespattered with ink, his speech with very hard words, and his "happiest vein" ruined for that day—all because of a bad pen.

How many a merchant has lost a profitable bargain because in the correspondence that was leading to it, while writing the decisive letter, he lost his temper from using a bad pen!

How many an accountant has ruined a balance-sheet, the labor of weeks, by the unlucky sputtering of a bad pen!

How much of success in every pursuit of life, above that of hod-carrier, depends upon having a good pen! Of the millions of men in the civilized world who use a pen for two or three, or more, hours a day, to nearly every one the possession of a good pen is worth in salary, or in extra quality or amount of labor accomplished, from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars a year, while it is more conducive than any other material substance of the same size, which the wit of man has yet invented, to the exercise of the Christian virtues, as all will admit who have witnessed the profanity, silent or spoken, which is provoked by an unlucky pen.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Quill

Who has any regard to the amount of work which a live man ought to do in this world, in case he can find an equally good pen, which saves the enormous expense of time required to make quill pens. In one year there have been sent from St. Petersburgh to London 27,000,000 of quills. No wonder that the English people are "slow," compared with Americans. Where would the universal Yankee Nation be in the scale of material progress—where would have been its Monitors and 20-inch guns, if it had to whittle up 27,000,000 of quills every year?

Nobody Can Afford to Use Steel Pens.

They are unequal, rarely good, and costly in every way, and yet nine-tenths of the world's writing is done with steel pens. A single house in Birmingham, located near the Birmingham Tool Factory, turns out 1,000,000,000 of them every year. A horrible waste of valuable metal. For no one can write well with a steel pen, and even if he does find one that suits his hand, after writing an hour with it, the action of the acid in the ink upon it, and its positive wear, will change its point, and temper, and elasticity so utterly, that it is no longer the same pen, and there are not ten pens in a gross which will suit any man who has even a fair degree of delicacy of touch in writing. They cost in actual outlay far more than the best gold pens; they cost, in the inferior quality of work produced with them, a hundred times their cost in money.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Anything but a Gold Pen.

A pen, to be a good pen, must not only be good while it is new, but it must be permanently good. A steel pen may be accidentally good, but it is only the accident of an hour. To perpetuate the good qualities of a pen, it must be made of a substance which will not be corroded by the acids of the ink, nor affected by the wear of writing. Gold will resist these acids, and the iridosmin with which all good gold pens are pointed will wear for generations.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Hand-Made Gold Pen,

Because hand-made gold pens are unequal in hardness and spring and temper. If one side is rolled or hammered a little harder than the other, as must be the case with all pens made by hand, it will show it in some way by the point on that side catching on the paper; it will show it, too, by the uncertainty with which the pen moves—the disobedience which it shows to the will of the writer—sometimes slipping over the paper so easily as to go far beyond where it is meant to go, and sometimes dragging so heavily as to fall short of the intended mark, or making a straight line when it should make a curve. Besides, the hand processes require that the metal should be worked in a state in which it is impossible to bring out that elasticity of which the metal is capable. None of these faults are found in machine-made gold pens.

Nobody Can Afford to Use a Gold Pen with the Point Soldered on.

The points of gold pens are small particles of iridosmin, which, by all the minor manufacturers, are soldered to the gold. This solder is slowly corroded by the acids of ink, and consequently the points are sure to come off, sooner or later. When pens are repointed, the points are always soldered on; this takes the temper out of the nib, thus destroying its elasticity, as well as subjecting the pen to the sure process of corrosion; it is, therefore, bad economy to repoint gold pens; and when repointed in the best manner, they rarely give satisfaction. At their value as gold, exchange old pens for new ones, the points of which have been imbedded in the melted gold, so as to become a part of it; they will never come off.

Nobody Can Afford to Use Any Gold Pen but Morton's.

Because MORTON makes his pens by machinery, most of which is patented and cannot be used by any other penmaker. He has $30,000 worth of machinery employed in the production of gold pens. By the use of this machinery, one dollar's worth of labor rolls out and hammers as many pens in his factory as thirty dollars' worth of labor in any other, and while all pens rolled out by rolls, the adjustments of which are continually changed, are variable in density and spring, and their variations are increased by hand-hammering, MORTON's pens are rolled out by machinery, which, in the most unskillful hands, can produce nothing but the best and most equable and uniform work, and are hammered by a hammer which gives each pen the same number of blows of precisely the same force, the hammer striking each exactly in the same way. So great importance does Mr. MORTON attach to the securing of perfect control over the elasticity of the pen, that he has expended more than $7,000, for that purpose, on the machinery now used by him. Mr. MORTON has produced, at an expense of $9,000 and upward, the machinery which he now uses in order to make certain that the points shall always be perfectly parallel, and that each side shall always have exactly the same amount of metal of equal density.

How Gold Pens are Made.

The gold is melted in a crucible, and cast into ingots. These ingots are then passed between heavy rollers until they are rolled out into strips about three times the thickness of the gold pen. Out of these strips are then punched pieces called blanks, nearly square, except a little point on the middle of one end. One side of this point is then cut away so as to leave a bed for the small particle of iridosmin which is to form the point of the pen. This iridosmin, which is a compound of iridium and osinium, comes from the Ural Mountains, in Russia, and the best of it is worth $200 an ounce, or more than ten times the value of gold. In hardness, it is inferior only to the diamond—whence the name, "Diamond-pointed Pen."

BY MORTON.	BY OTHERS.
The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusing when the iridosmin point sinks into it and becomes part and parcel of it.	These points are attached to the gold by solder, which is slowly but surely eaten away by the acids of the ink, when the point drops off.
The blanks are then passed through a series of patented rolling-mills, comprising for each of the 24 sizes and styles of his pens a series of seven pairs, by which they are stretched out to about three times their original length. These rolling-mills, which are connected together and driven by steam power, are permanently adjusted so as to stretch out the metal in such a manner as to give elasticity precisely where and to the extent required, insuring at the same time perfect uniformity. Mr. Morton uses 168 pairs of rolling-mills.	The blanks are then passed through one pair of rolling-mills, which requires readjusting with every pressure on the blank; this is done by screwing down the upper roll, and, being done by hand, renders accuracy impossible, either as regards elasticity or uniform density or thickness of metal. Only one pair of rolls is required.
Further to improve the elasticity of the pen, Mr. Morton has invented and secured by several patents, a trip hammer, also driven by steam, to the action of which the pen is now subjected. This striking always with precisely the same force, counts its own blows, and when it has struck any given number, stops of its own accord; it never can make a false blow, or strike in the wrong spot.	The pen when hammered at all, is hammered "by a small planishing hammer, worked by the hand, while the pen is held across a little anvil of curved surface." If one more blow is struck on one side than on the other, or if the blows struck on one side should be in the least degree harder than those on the other, the density of the metal must be greater on one side, and the pen will have a tendency to sputter.

Dies in a punching-machine now cut the pen out in its final form, the name is stamped on it, and it is then rounded into its permanent shape. The iridosmin point is now split by a thin revolving copper disc and emery, and

BY MORTON,	BY OTHERS,
the slit is continued by a very expensive and intricate machine, which takes away the metal entirely, and insures its being made exactly in the centre of the pen.	the slit is continued by various devices of hand labor, as may be readily seen by the many unevenly slit pens in use.

The points of the pen, which have been separated by the making of the slit, are now brought together

BY MORTON,	BY OTHERS,
and the slit is perfectly closed by the single revolution of a very powerful steam press, the dies of which press the sides of the pen with exactly equal force.	with a small jeweler's hammer, worked by hand.

The point is then ground into the proper shape on copper wheels or discs, with emery, and the pens are finished by smoothing and polishing.

The Cash System.

Previous to the 11th of December last, Mr. MORTON, like other manufacturers of gold pens, sold to retail dealers on a credit usually of six months. The injustice of this system, whereby the solvent are compelled to pay for the insolvent, led him to change his system of business by the issue of the following circular:

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1861.

M——: *Dear Sir:* After considerable experience, I have found it necessary to improve the quality of stock used for my cheap pens, in order that it may altogether resist the action of much of the ink in general use. These pens are now fully two carats finer gold than heretofore, and as the difference is but two carats between any one quality and the next higher, I have been compelled to improve all the qualities in the same proportion.

My cheap pens are now made of finer gold than the third quality have heretofore been, the third quality of finer gold than the second quality have heretofore been, the second quality of finer gold than the first quality have heretofore been, and the first quality fully sixteen carats fine.

This I could not do, and sell them at former prices, without sustaining serious loss, and I found myself compelled either to advance the prices—say from $1 50 to $3 per dozen, according to size and quality—or sell them at the old prices, net cash, without discount. After mature reflection, I have adopted the latter alternative, and my terms are now, to any and to all, without exception, cash in bankable money on delivery of the goods.

You will perceive that I am really offering my goods at about $3 per dozen cheaper than ever heretofore, and that all I ask in return is that no good-paying customer will be taxed for the bad debts absolutely unavoidable in a credit business, and this, I feel sure, you will not object to.

Your orders are solicited, and if accompanied with the cash, shall be promptly and carefully filled, and the goods sent immediately as directed.

If goods are sent by express, marked "Collect on delivery," charges both ways must be paid by you.

Yours, respectfully, A. MORTON.

By strict adherence to the rates and terms of this circular, since the date of its issue, Mr. MORTON has incurred the displeasure of a few retail dealers, who being able to buy an inferior article elsewhere, on credit, endeavor to palm it off on the public as equal to MORTON'S. The public may rest assured that all dealers who sell MORTON'S improved pens pay cash for them, and consequently that those who buy of such dealers secure all the advantages of the cash system.

Gold pens are made for, instead of by, many who are known as gold penmakers, and thus consumers have to pay at least one extra profit. MORTON makes no pens bearing the brands of other dealers, nor does he give the Jobbing Trade any discount whatever, preferring to reach the public as directly as possible.

How Mr. Morton's Pens are Sent Out.

Morton's Gold Pens can be sent to any part of the country by mail, as safely as in any other way. Tens of thousands of dollars' worth have been sent out by mail during the past year, without the loss of a single one, and the number which has been sent back to be exchanged is very small. If the sender is particular to state what kind of a pen suits his hand, he will, in almost every instance, be fitted by return mail. Persons whose signature nobody can read, will be particular to write a duplicate plainly, together with the name of their Post-office, County and State.

Every Pen sent out from his establishment is accompanied by the following letter:

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, }
———, 1862. }

Mr. ———

DEAR SIR: Your favor of ———, inclosing $— — cents, is received.

I send in this the Pen ordered, and trust you will find the same to your entire satisfaction; however, if you think you would prefer any other size or quality, or should this not suit your hand, I will cheerfully exchange upon receiving it, with your objections clearly stated, and post-stamp to return another.

If returned, be particular to paste the Pen as near the lower left hand corner of the envelope as possible, and put it up in the same manner as sent to you, to avoid its being crushed by the post-mark. The case need not be returned unless you wish to change the size or quality, in which instance additional stamps must be sent. Respectfully, yours, A. MORTON.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, if sent to one address at one time.

A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $24, if sent to one address at one time.

A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Clergymen and Postmasters supplied at the best club rates.

Samples of Orders Received.

As samples of letters which Mr. Morton receives, and the descriptions from which he selects Pens to suit his customers, and the manner in which he treats people generally, we give the following:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
CARDIFF, May 12, 1862. }

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir:* Though I have recently been "up" to London, I could find no gold pens there half equal to the one I am writing with, which I got in Philadelphia three years ago. I therefore apply to you for three such Pens as I see advertised in the *Evening Post* and *Independent*. I want them all of the very FIRST quality, tolerably limber, and such as will make a very fine stroke, as well as full one if required;

No. 3 Pen, first quality	$1 25
No. 4 Pen, first quality	1 50
No. 6 Pen, first quality	2 25
Total	$5 00

I inclose check for $5 on the Massachusetts Bank, Boston. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
CARDIFF, July 9, 1862. }

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir:* The pens came safely, and give me the highest satisfaction. It is strange that one has to send from England to America for good gold pens; but such is the fact, for nothing that I tried in London can compare with yours. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND.

SCHUYLKILL, Penn., July 11, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 2d came duly to hand, inclosing a No. 8 pen. It suits me well. I delayed reply until I tried it. Thank you. Age has produced dimness of the eye, and rheumatism stiffness of the hand. Steel pens I abhor; quill pens I cannot make.

I have used gold pens ever since 1848—now over 14 years.

But, until now, always hoped for something better to be found. "Eureka."

This pen rides over the inequalities and obstruction on the wrappers of mail packages, as a vessel rides over the waves of the sea. Respectfully. J. PRICE, P. M.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Sept. 11, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed please find $1 50, for which send to my address (below) the Pen which you advertise as "No. 4, first quality." I wish it VERY FINE IN THE POINT, and of *medium stiffness*. The point is of more importance than the flexibility, as I wish to use it for reporting. Truly yours, R. M. LUTHER,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Mr. A. MORTON—*Dear Sir:* The Pen which you sent arrived safely this morning. It is *everything* I could desire. I cannot find words to express my admiration of it. For *five years* I have been looking for a good Pen, and have now found it.

The Gillott Pen, No. 303, has heretofore been the nearest approach to my ideal, but your Pen throws every other in the shade. You will please, then, Sir, accept my warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which you have filled my order.

Believe me, Sir, you have actually added to my life, by lightening the labor of writing. I think *your* name should be written on the page of *Philanthropy* with a "Pen of Gold," and a point of "Iridosmin."

I shall make use of the circular you were kind enough to send, hoping it may lead others to try for themselves the merits of the "Morton Pen."

With much respect, I remain yours truly,
R. MAURICE LUTHER,
Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

P. S.—Mr. A. MORTON: I will add "*a fact.*" Last evening I was shown by a classmate a Pen purchased of you in 1853. It had been in constant *school* use since then, and still far exceeded the majority of Gold Pens in the market. R. M. L.

MORTON! pick me out a Pen!
You've all patterns, shapes and sizes,
Fitted to "all sorts of men,"
So THE TRIBUNE advertises;
And what Greeley says, you know,
We Republicans can bet on;
But we'll let "friend Horace" go,
And to business now we'll get on:
Choose one limber, fine, and fair,
Smooth of nib—no scratch or sputter,
That a sweeping stroke can bear,
Spreading ink "as smooth as butter."
Gliding quickly back again
To a line as fine and slender
As divides the placid main
From the blue sky's evening splendor!
Let the virgin gold unite,
With her Iridosmin lover,
As our Union strong and bright,
When her fiery ordeal's over,
Gold as pure as Patriot's heart—
Temper true as Sigel's blade,
Perfect formed in every part,
As the Bond our fathers made!
May the inky stream that flows,
O'er its spotless, shining face,
Pass unsullying as it goes,
Leaving no corroding trace,
As our Nation's deadly blight,
Washed by martyrs' blood and tears,
Soon will vanish from our sight,
With the swift receding years.
May it as elastic be,
Under pressure from my hand,
As, with all her children free
Soon will spring our sore-pressed land!
Such the Pen "I long have sought,"
Morton, *Amicus Scribblorum!*
Many a "stylus" have I bought,
Much the "tin" I've squandered for 'em.
But how will my fingers caper—
How my fancy soon will sport on!
As, fast o'er the virgin paper
Glides my "No. One," from MORTON!

VICTORIA, *Knox Co., Ill.*, July 13, 1862. J. W. T.

Safety of the Mails.

Holbrook's U. S. Mail, official organ of the Post-office Department, Washington, gives the following, in its May number, in relation to safety of transmission of money and Pens through the mail:

A PUFF FOR THE POST-OFFICE.—In the midst of the unreasonable fault-finding in which many individuals and some presses are so apt to indulge, it is quite refreshing to find admissions such as appeared in the New-York *Tribune* a few days since, exhibiting as they do most remarkable evidence of the security of the mails and the fidelity of the Post-Office officials. It is well known that the *Tribune* has been adopting the somewhat novel mode for extending its circulation, of offering one of Morton's gold pens to any one procuring a certain number of subscribers. And it seems the plan has been very successful. Under this arrangement the editor says Mr. Morton has distributed through the mails *ten thousand six hundred and eighty-five pens!* and that in only ten instances have complaints been made of the non-receipt of the pens thus transmitted. We now learn from Mr. Morton that, of the ten exceptions alluded to, six of the parcels have been returned from the Dead-Letter Office, and the remaining four finally reached their destination, thus accounting for all the ten thousand and odd packages mailed! Can the immaculate British Post-Office Department beat this?

The Christian Messenger, of May 22, calls attention to the perfection of the Post-Office arrangements for sending out Mr. Morton's Pens as follows:

GOLD PENS.—A few days since we made a reference to the gold pen, the advantages of its use, and the best place to purchase the genuine article. Since then we have noticed in the *Tribune* of this City an article on the subject, to which we invite the reader's attention. We are quite sure we shall do the public a greater service in its publication than we do Mr. Morton. Any person who purchases one of his pens will feel in using it that he has got more than the worth of his money. Then, again, the article from the *Tribune* will show most clearly the safety and certainty there is in transmitting them through the mails. It is most remarkable that such a large number have been sent and so few have been lost. This fact is a matter of encouragement to those who may desire to obtain a pen by mail. Mr. Morton has undoubtedly brought the Gold Pen to a higher state of perfection than any other man in the whole world. His prices are uniform, and do not change with a change of customers, and may be bought as cheap by a perfect stranger through the mail, as by personal acquaintances standing in the presence of the vender.

We know Mr. Morton personally, and we very much admire, not only his pens, but his mode of doing business, especially in thus serving all men alike.

The American Baptist, of May 6, adds its testimony in these words:

The testimony of The Tribune to the excellency of Mr. Morton's pens, and the promptness and correctness with which he fills his orders, is fully deserved. In no instance have we received any complaints from those who have ordered through us. The safety with which these pens are conveyed by mail is surprising, and due entirely to Mr. Morton's care in putting them up. Those who wish to order pens "will not be disappointed either in the receipt or quality of the goods." They make a stroke as fine, and are as pliant as steel pens, besides being always ready for service. They need no mending, and are not spoiled by ink or use.

The Gazette of Rockland, (Me.,) of September 13, 1862, says

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—The luxury which may be imparted to writing as a pleasure, and the ease which may be lent to writing as a task, are not appreciated until one has used a good gold pen. No one who writes a great deal can *afford* to be without one, for aside from the matter of durability, and consequent real cheapness, no other pen can compare with the approved gold pen in point of elasticity and good writing qualities. The best gold pens manufactured, according to the testimony of the Press and public, are those made by A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Any person desiring to purchase a gold pen should send for Mr. Morton's circular of sizes and prices, (which will be sent on receipt of letter postage,) and select what is desired, remitting the price, and the required size and quality will be sent them. Persons can suit themselves as well, and at as low prices, as if they stood at the counter of Mr. Morton's salesrooms in New-York.

Who Makes the Best Gold Pen?

The New-York Tribune, of April 12, says:

GOLD PENS.—Mr. A. Morton, the principal manufacturer of Gold Pens in this country and in the world, takes a page of this issue of *The Tribune* for the proper description and recommendation of his wares, and we improve the opportunity to say a few words of our own on the same general subject.

The Gold Pen is, we believe, a Yankee invention. At all events, while our oldest recollection of Steel Pens bears a British stamp upon it, we do not remember to have seen a European Gold Pen for sale in this country; and if any are, or ever were imported, their number must have been few. We are confident that such pens do not figure in the Federal Treasury's annual catalogue of imports.

The Gold Pen, in its infancy, was a rude affair, made by hand, and clumsily made. Now, every one of the thirty or forty processes through which it passes from the melted metal to the finished pen, is achieved by the aid of steam and machinery, precisely as the best fire-arms are made at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Morton's spacious manufactory is full of costly and delicate machines, together costing many thousands of dollars, by the aid of which every operation is performed with an economy, celerity and accuracy utterly unattainable by manipulation alone. Such pens as he sells for $1 could not be made by hand for double that sum—in fact, could not be made at all. For ten years or more he has been inventing and perfecting the machines he now uses, until he can now turn out a thousand pens per week, with less labor than would have originally been required to make a hundred. And it is probable that he has not yet attained the ultimate goal of his endeavors.

During the last four months Mr. Morton has sent away, to our order, 10,685 Pens, each of them to some friend who had aided us in extending or sustaining the circulation of The Tribune. In not more than ten instances have we had complaints of the non-receipt of the Pens, thus transmitted, while in barely two instances have we been apprised that the Pens received were not entirely satisfactory; and those were promptly replaced by Mr. Morton. Such a spontaneous tribute to the excellence of his workmanship and the care with which his business is transacted, enables us to assure our friends that those who see fit to order Pens of him by mail will not be disappointed, either in the receipt or the quality of the goods, and we heartily commend them to public favor.

In its issue of Aug. 8 of last year The New-York *Evening Post* says:

"We have been in the habit of using these Gold Pens for a long time, and have always found them the best instruments of the kind that have fallen in our way."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* of July 13, 1861, says of gold pens:

"A good pen is essential to a perfect chirography, and there is nothing to our mind comes under that designation better than a good Gold Pen. Such a one, for instance, as is made by Mr. A. Morton."

The New-York *Methodist* of Sept. 21, 1861, says of Mr. Morton:

"His Gold Pens, one of which we are now using, are the very best we have ever met with."

The New-York *Independent* of April 9, says that Mr. Morton

"Is the great unrivaled Gold Pen manufacturer of this City. We know, from the actual use of his Pens, that he makes a first-rate article, and we assure our friends that orders sent him will have prompt and faithful attention."

The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, on the 28th of November last, says:

"We can well remember when a Gold Pen was about as rare a luxury as a chronometer gold watch; now it has become a universal 'institution.' Morton, of New-York City, whose establishment is noticed in another column, has brought the art of Gold Pen making to the highest point of perfection. We are constantly using an article from his manufactory which for service could hardly be excelled, and in looking at his tariff of prices we have concluded that a Gold Pen is not only the most beautiful and tasteful, but that it is the best and *the most economical* that can be used."

The *Evening Express*, of Rochester, N. Y., of March 20, pitting America against the world, says:

"The greatest Gold Pen Manufactory in this country is that of A. Morton, in New-York. Probably, this house makes more Gold Pens, and a greater variety, than any other in the world. The Gold Pen is an American invention, and American ingenuity has perfected it and kept out all foreign manufacturers from this market. While nearly all our steel pens come from abroad, no one ever sees an English, or French, or German Gold Pen. The use of this description is becoming almost universal, as the cost is reduced to so small a sum, they are preferred even on the score of economy. The objection lately raised, that the use of steel pens paralyze the nerves of the arm, does not hold good against the pliable Gold Pen. Morton studies his specialty, and his name is on a majority of those now in use."

The Cincinnati Advocate, of June 4, says in regard to Morton's Gold Pens:

"Persons wishing to have always on hand and always in good condition—and who does not?—a first-rate gold pen, can hardly fail to be satisfied among the fine variety which Mr. Morton offers to the public. We have used one of these pens for several years, and believe them to be fully equal, if not superior, to any made in this country. The price we consider decidedly low, considering the quality. The only fault we can find with these pens is, they do not always make as good sense as we could wish, but we have found no others that will do better. There need be no more excuse for poor writing, so far as the quality of the pen is concerned. They can be had of all sizes, and suited to the most delicate, as well as to the most bold and heavy hand."

The Boston Post, of Aug. 28, says of these Pens:

"Morton's Gold Pens, by the excellence of their manufacture, and various styles, are adapted to all hands and all forms of chirography. Out of the great variety upon his cards every one can be suited, however peculiar, and when suited, a Pen properly taken care of will last for years."

The Berkshire Courier, of June 5, gives the following in relation to selections of Pens:

"Reader, if you want an enduring, always ready and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than steel pens, get one of Morton's Gold Pens, as advertised in another column. We have been using one of this kind, and can unhesitatingly pronounce it to be as represented—the best to be found. If you want a Pen, select the kind you want from the advertisement, and send the money, and you will get just what you order at a much cheaper rate than can be elsewhere purchased."

The Oskaloosa (Kansas) *Independent*, of May 24, indorses Morton's Gold Pens in these emphatic terms:

"We have used these pens, and speak from experience when we say that, for durability, elasticity, and adaptability to every style of penmanship, we believe them to be the best pens we have ever used. Among many other kinds of pens with which we have written, we at one time thought the "Tip-Top" pen the ne plus ultra; but that was before we had tried Morton's Mammoth; and now, with samples of both before us, taking pens of the same size at the same price, we would select one of the latter manufacture."

One of our most distinguished Doctors of Divinity in *The New-York Evangelist* of Aug. 28, thus immortalizes the Morton Pen:

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.—[A clerical friend of ours, having received from its ingenious inventor and maker a fine specimen, as a present, of a pen, used it first in writing, with familiar ease, the subjoined rhyming and grateful acknowledgment; especially as his former one, long and greatly valued, he had *the great trial*, by reason of a stealthy aperture in his pocket, irrecoverably—to lose! We give it to amuse, possibly to instruct, and otherwise to advantage the reader; especially with its terminal reference, to the note-takers of angelic eminence, for the day of judgment.—EDITORS.]

GOLD PEN—A MORTON.

The pen now in my fingers holden,
Is good, artistic, beauteous, golden;
Seems to surpass its predecessor,
The one I lost, to my distress, Sir;
This would I keep with more precaution,
Better it seems, and to my notion:
My duty 'tis to care, for certain;
Since it was donative from MORTON.
So generous with the compensation,
I'll try to make some demonstration,
In rhyme, tho' rustic shown and rude,
Of my unfeigned gratitude.
A double witness, with two pens,
Attests it while the nation kens;
With others owns the excellence
Of skill, that furnishes such pens.
Good, better, best, they seem as try'd;
So with my last I'm satisfied.
I join with all the army, who
Unite to praise them; they will do.
So each one chooses, then says, "This
Just suits me," with an emphasis.
MORTON, deserving such renown,
Thy monarchy o'er pens we own,
And crown thee King, as all agree,
Of manual Orthography.
The truth I say, and with no sportin',
To recommend the pens of MORTON.
A good pen aids the hand and head,
Speaks what was meant and what was said;
All written clear, all truly read.
Beside, to get such pen of gold,
I'll write it—just where they are sold;
He's been there long, long may remain.
At 25 in Maiden-lane.
Nor need you doubt or walk astray,
You find it East of great Broadway,
North side, about the THIRTEENTH door—
On such theme I need sing no more!
The best are good enough for men
Of sense, who write with proper pen.
'Tis cheaper, too, it lasts so well,
And is not dear to buy or sell.
Experience, too, can make us feel,
How much superior, gold to steel!
The cheaper ones are in the end
The dearer ones, you'll find, my friend.
So get a MORTON, ever use it;
Another—if you chance to lose it;
A pen; and have no pencil in it:
All like it best, who so begin it.
Besides; there's immorality
In everything of base degree.
Low things—with them if we converse,
It almost fits us for a curse.
To such we oft, in mindless state,
Just gradually assimilate.
Walking with wise men we grow wise,
And hope to ripen for the skies.
So with men of vile character,
If we associate, we mar
Our better hopes, and seldom rise
To join superiors in the skies.
Thus might the same analogy
In every way extended be;
But my concern is now to hold
My precious talisman of gold,
In just and grateful estimation,
With proper self-congratulation:
As equally, to neighbor, friend,
To every one, to recommend,
Who wish to write like gentlemen,
The use of MORTON'S classic pen.
Again, of all varieties,
Adapted to the one that buys;
As delicate for lady's hand,
Or coarse, for sailor's to command;
For scriv'ner, merchant, author, poet—
Ask for the sort you wish; he'll show it,
And you may what he says believe,
Using no blarny to deceive.
Get there a good substantial pen;
For good alone; so use it then;
And while you write, try to remember,
From New-Year's till last of December,
That secretaries there above
Are writing down your every move,
For God to censure or approve;
Your thoughts and words, acts and desires;
Since God the register requires.
The Book of Life has many a name—
Recorded for immortal fame;
Reader, when thunders shake the sphere,
May *yours and mine* show, WRITTEN THERE!

S. H. C.

Why Morton's Gold Pens are the Best.

Dr. Foreman, Examiner in the Patent-Office, writes to Mr. Morton thus:

U. S. PATENT-OFFICE, July 1, 1861.

SIR: The machines employed by you in the manufacture of Gold Pens were examined and passed for patents under the class of Metallurgy, in my charge, in this office. Their novelty and fitness for this delicate work were obvious to all, and their construction is such as to insure great accuracy in the details of the manufacture, and their use is doubtless attended with much economy of time and labor. It is within my knowledge that some of the Pens so made have been subjected to prolonged service, and their performance is admirable. Very respectfully, &c., E. FOREMAN.

ALEX. MORTON, Esq., New-York.

The sincerity of this Patent-office opinion is proved by the following letter, dated six months later:

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1862. }

DEAR SIR: Will you please to send me by mail, under cover to the "Commissioner of Patents," two dozen short-nibbed Gold Pens, with handles. You may remember that you sent one to the Commissioner and myself. We have written with them ever since, and agree that they are the best we have ever used.

I indorse duplicate bills for you to sign. The amount of your bill shall be immediately forwarded.

Respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN L. HAYS, Chief Clerk.

A. MORTON, Esq., Manufacturer of Gold Pens.

P. S.—No. 6 is marked on the Pen I want. I want a free-flowing or rather soft pen.

The editor of *The Scientific American* adds his testimony to that of the Patent Office:

OFFICE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 PARK-ROW, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1861. }

I have used Gold Pens exclusively for the past ten years, and have preferred those of Mr. A. Morton to all others. Their points are very smooth and enduring, and since he commenced to use his new machinery, the elasticity and uniform action have been so much improved, that, in my opinion, no other Gold Pens can compare with them.

I am acquainted with the manufacture of Gold Pens, and I have no hesitation in saying that the machines invented and patented by Mr. Morton, and employed in his business, enable him to manufacture the best Gold Pens in the world.

ROBERT MACFARLANE,
Editor Scientific American.

Mr. James P. Blake, of the firm of Blake & Johnson, of Waterbury, Conn., a firm the reputation of which for the manufacture of rolls is so great that they execute work for the Royal Mint, in London, writes to Mr. Morton under date of Aug. 1, 1860:

"The manufacture of rolls is a speciality with our firm, (Blake & Johnson,) of which I am the senior member, and I believe I am familiar with nearly all the rolling mills in this country, and the various contrivances attached to them for the purpose of producing different kinds of work and designs, and fully believe there is nothing in use which would in any way interfere with your securing and holding a patent for your invention.

I am also familiar with nearly all the rolls in use by the manufacturers of gold pens, and know to a certainty that your invention will produce better pens for less money than have been produced in any other way."

The *Household Journal*, of October 6, in a very interesting article on Pens, says:

"Men whose heads are scarcely gray with years remember the time when Quill Pens were universally used in writing. These were at length superseded by those made of steel, of which one thousand millions are stated to be made annually in Birmingham, England. The great objection to steel as a material for Pens is its liability to corrosion with ink. It possesses great elasticity, but its durability is very limited. Gold being an anti-corrosive metal, is well adapted for making Pens; and during the last ten years has come into considerable use for this purpose. Generally speaking, however, Gold Pens have not been so universally esteemed for writing as new Steel Pens, because the former did not possess the same uniform peculiar elasticity of the latter. This is owing, in a great measure, to the defective machinery which has hitherto been employed for rolling the blanks. These defects have been completely remedied by new improvements in eccentric rolls just invented by Mr. A. Morton, Gold Pen manufacturer, New-York. Formerly the rolls for operating the blanks of Gold Pens were arranged in single pairs; and as the nature of the metal precluded the possibility of its being rolled down (without injuring it) at one operation, these single sets of rolls required continual adjustment by hand. There was, therefore, no certainty in such devices to produce Pens of a uniform elasticity, even with the most skilled labor. The new improvement embraces a train of perfectly adjusted rolls, which impart differential and exact pressures to the blanks, so as to give a perfect and uniform elasticity to the Pens. This invention is one of a series in this peculiar manufacture, and a vast extension to this business may hereafter be expected, because such Pens, owing to their great durability, are much cheaper, in the long run, than the lowest-priced steel Pens in Christendom."

The New-York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, the leading organ of the Methodist denomination, of Aug. 1, 1861, says of Mr. Morton's machinery:

"The improvements made in the machinery for manufacturing Gold Pens by Mr. Morton, and secured to Mr. Morton, of New-York, have enabled him to overcome all the imperfections hitherto unavoidable in their manufacture, and also greatly to lessen the price. It is now a well-established fact, that constant writing is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with those manufactured of any other material, and time as well as expense is saved in their use. We have tried Mr. Morton's Pens, and are fully satisfied of their superior quality."

The New-York *Examiner*, the organ of the Baptist denomination, of Jan. 2, says:

"Mr. Morton is one of the largest, and we believe the largest, Gold Pen maker in the world. His machinery for their manufacture has been so thoroughly perfected that he can make durable and uniform pens of any required temper, flexibility or style; he affords a first-rate article, certainly equal to anything in the market, at a lower price than usual; and our own experience of his Pens, and acquaintance with the man, enable us to say that those who deal with him will not be disappointed."

The *Metropolitan Record* of New-York, the official organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, says of Mr. Morton's Gold Pens:

"They deservedly enjoy a high reputation in the commercial and mercantile world. This gentleman has been a long time engaged in the business, and has brought the manufacture of this now indispensible article to the highest state of perfection. He has, in fact, reduced it to a science. This he has accomplished by means of several inventions, which he uses to the greatest advantage in his manufacture, and by the aid of which he is enabled to present a superior article to the public, at a comparatively trifling cost above the mere value of the metal. The price at which Gold Pens are sold at present bids fair to drive the steel pens altogether out of the market, and we have no doubt that as soon as the superior advantages of the former are known, they will be used almost exclusively. The superior advantages of Mr. Morton's Pens are to be found in their durability, their elasticity, their anti-corrosive character, and general good writing qualities. We can testify to their merits in these all-important points, and cordially recommend them to our readers, who will find them to be all that is claimed for them."

The Hartford *Times* of May 15 says of the large expenditures Mr. Morton has made to perfect the Gold Pen:

"We have spoken of these excellent pens before, and a further experience of their 'good points' leads us again to commend them. On the whole, they are decidedly the best gold pens ever made. We speak decidedly, for we have carefully tried all kinds. Morton's Pens are the result of many years' close study of the subject—the maker, Mr. A. Morton, (No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York,) having carefully ascertained by practical trial the several difficulties which stood in the way of the production of a perfectly free-writing and really *good* gold pen. On one consideration of the subject alone—that of obtaining that perfectly-adjusted *diffusion* of elasticity in the various parts of the pen, so essential to a faultless instrument of this kind—Mr. M. has spent years of time and $9,000 in money, including the cost of his experiments and special machinery for that purpose. So of his treatment of the nibs, or points—he has perfected this part of his work, after a similar expenditure of time, research, experiment, and money, until now he brings out gold pens that literally rival the graduated elasticity of the best quill pens, while they far surpass them in durability and many other respects, and are immeasurably superior to the numerous other kinds."

The Messager Franco-Americain, of July 21, speaking of the complex processes, and the fine machinery by which Morton's Pens are made, says:

"Aujourd'hui toutes les operations successives qui composent la fabrication des plumes d'or, et le nombre s'en eleve jusqu'a trente ou quarante, s'accomplissent au moyen des machides et de la vapeur, et ce n'est pas un mince progres que cette industrie a accompli depuis son enfance, lorsque la plume se faisait entierement a la main. C'est a M. Morton, le principal fabricant de plumes d'or dans ce pays et dans le monde entier, que la plupart de ces progress sont dus. Sa fabrique est pleine de machines les unes plus ingenieuses que les autres, et ce n'est qu'a force d'industrie et de perseverance que l'on a pu arriver a produire des plumes comme celles qu'il vend $1, et qui couteraient quatre a cinq fois plus si elles etaient faites a la main.

Gold Pens Versus Steel Pens.

The New-York Observer, of Feb. 6, says:

"To write with a steel pen is to be penny wise and pound foolish, for Mr. Morton's Gold Pen is cheaper in the end. We have used one of his for about six months, and if it only had wit as it has point, we would trust it to go alone, so beautifully does it work. Clergymen, clerks, literary and business men, who write constantly, should have a Pen adapted to their hand, that the easiest possible pressure may do the work; and for a person engaged in composition, the Pen should run so easily and uniformly as never to lead the thought from the subject to the instrument. After years of search, we found just this thing at Mr. Morton's, and the labor of writing and of composition has been lessened, and the pleasure of both increased. For their sakes and ours, we wish that all our correspondents would use his Pens."

The North-Western Christian Advocate, of March 29, says:

"Morton's Gold Pens are cheaper, in the long run, than steel, and much better. Having one in constant use, we speak advisedly."

The Ladies' Repository, of Cincinnati, for July, adds the testimony of Western Methodists to the excellence of Morton's Pens:

Long ago we eschewed and utterly desisted from the use of the gold pen. We could not find one that would "work well." The vexations of the steel pen we could get along with, for when they became too troublesome, all we had to do was to throw one aside and take another. Accustomed to the "cold steel," we had entirely sunk all ambition to rise again to the dignity of "a gold pen." The agent of "Morton's gold pen" insisted that we had only to try that, and we would be ever after satisfied. Beside that, it was advertised in the Western Christian Advocate, Northwestern, etc., and kept on sale by the agents. We looked, and lo! there were the advertisements. The result of all was, we concluded to accept of a fine gold pen, and are now so well satisfied with its working that we can recommend it with great confidence to our readers. Morton's gold pen is certainly the best of anything in this line we have ever used.—[Ladies' Repository.

The Boston *Recorder*, the oldest religious newspaper in the world, in its number of Oct. 3, says:

"Clergymen and others, who have much occasion to use the Pen, are referred to the announcement of Mr. A. Morton, of New-York, in our advertising columns. He has for many years been engaged in the manufacture of Gold Pens, and has now, by recent improvements in machinery, achieved the important result of being able to manufacture them so as to reduce the price and to bring the cost within reach of all. We are using one of Mr. Morton's manufacture of Gold Pens, and can assure our readers that they are really excellent and vastly superior and cheaper than the quill or steel pen."

The Scottish American Journal, of July 17, the organ of the Scotch in America, copies the following article from *The London Athenæum*, with editorial comments:

DURABLE PENS.—What a pen is to be made of is still unsettled. The quill, the steel pen, and the hard-nibbed gold pen, have their several advocates, and are largely used; but still every one complains that he is not suited—nothing that is good and cheap lasts. Various contrivances have been adopted for keeping steel and corrosion apart. Pens have been galvanized on Davy's plan for protecting the ship's copper, but not with good effect. Washes of all kinds have been applied; the latest we have seen being of gutta percha, with the very improper name of the gutta percha pen. Glass has been tried, but has not come into use. A correspondent informs us that he strongly suspects that simple gold, without any hard nib, is the true material. When his nibs have come off, whether by wear or accident, he grinds the gold ends in an unskillful way, into something like a practical form. He thus produces a rough pen, which is so durable that he thinks the manufacturers would do well to turn their attention to the imitation of a quill in gold. The metal is to be excessively thin, and our correspondent suspects that the best imitation of a quill would require so little gold that a pen might be sold for a shilling. This pen, he thinks would last for six months at least, even in the hands of a reviewer. At any rate, it is worth while to repeat, from time to time, the complaint that the world, in this prodigiously-puffed and loudly-lauded nineteenth century, is still without a pen.—[Athenæum.

[Let our cotemporary only try one of the gold pens manufactured by Morton, of the City of New-York, and he will consider it altogether superfluous to repeat "from time to time," or indeed any more, the complaint that the world "is still without a pen."]

The Columbia City (Ind.) *Republican* of Sept. 10, says of one of Morton's Pens, in comparison with steel pens:

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.—So we thought the other day when we received a splendid Gold Pen as a present from A. Morton, of New-York City. How friend Morton could so well know just what we wanted we are unable to tell, as we certainly had not even hinted at our necessities. But, as good luck would have it, just as we had broken our gold pen that we had been using for a year past, and was seriously thinking of resorting to that pest, steel pens, Morton, kindly divining our wants, sent us this magnificent pen. Morton's Gold Pens have achieved a world-wide reputation as the best pens manufactured.

The Newburgh Journal, (N. Y.,) of April 23, deprecates steel as follows:

"Business and professional men who have enough choice about what they write with to prefer a pen to a bludgeon, would find both the comfort and economy of writing much increased by substituting one of these pens for the usual steel article. They glide over the paper with an ease and flexibility which no steel pen can be made to give; with decent care and use they will wear for years without deteriorating, and one which costs $1 50 will last longer—to be moderate—than ten dollars' worth of the best steel pens."

The St Paul Press, of May 1, bids adieu to steel pens, and wooden gunboats as follows:

"The era of steel pens is departing. They served a good purpose in their time, just as the wooden vessels of our old navy did, but they are fast giving place to the more durable, more convenient, and more economical gold pen."

The July number of Blackwood of last year, says, in an article entitled "The Barbarism of Steel Pens:"

"I am aware that it may be very fairly said, that if a man is green enough to be induced, by any representations of seller or advertiser, to make his coffee with a windlass and shave himself with a stone, the only verdict he can expect from an intelligent jury is, 'served him right;' but look at another invention, under the tyranny of which we all groan more or less, but which very few have the strength of mind to resist. Has not the curse of steel pens swept over the land, until decent handwriting is almost unknown? Do not ninety-nine persons in a hundred use steel pens, and has more than one out of the ninety-nine the effrontery to say he can write with them? Lord Palmerston was quite right—the handwriting of this generation is abominable, and as new improvements in steel pens go on, that of the next will be worse. The fine Roman hand of the last century has died out; the steel pen can't do it. There is neither grace nor legibility in the angular scrawl that prevails now. Open any parish register of fifty years back, and see in what a fine, legible hand, and scholar-like, too, in most cases, the parson of that day made his entries. Our present young parson, though he took a first-class at Oxford, and wears a most correct waistcoat, doesn't do it, and couldn't do it, if his benefit of clergy depended upon it."

The Hartford *Times* of Jan. 2 says:

"It is a fact that constant writing for six months is done cheaper with Gold Pens than with steel pens; therefore it is economy to use Gold Pens. We have tried with some care all the different kinds of Gold Pens made by the several manufacturers of this article, and after the most thorough trial we can conscienciously say that by far the best pens are those made by Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. Mr. Morton's long experience in the business, and his newly-perfected and patented machinery enable him to produce a Pen of fine Gold more perfectly and durably made, and at a cheaper rate than any other maker can. His long, fine-pointed Pens, with best iridosmin points, are beautifully elastic and quill-like; while his blunter "Business Pens" are perfectly adapted to the requirements of the counting-room. These Pens, in all varieties, are for sale by the principal dealers in stationery."

The New-York Tribune of Jan. 1, says, under the head of "Gold Goods:"

"Those who have still purchases of Holiday Presents to make will find in the Gold Pens, Pencils and elegant Pen and Pencil Cases of Mr. A. Morton, No. 25 Maiden-lane, and other tasteful and precious articles manufactured and sold by him, what will prove very generally acceptable and enduringly useful. Whoever has not already fixed his mind on something else, will do well before purchasing to give Mr. Morton a call. His workmanship is admirable and his assortment very extensive."

The Steel-Pen Disease.

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, of May 19, 1861, takes up the subject thus:

"President Felton, of Harvard, is advancing a new theory, that the continued use of steel pens is not only injurious to the nerves of the hand and arm, but sometimes produces paralytic affections of those parts, and suggests their abandonment, and a substitution of quill pens. It seems rather strange at this age of the world's progress that we should retrace our steps and reëmploy as an article of daily use one which has now become almost obsolete. Although a quill is very pleasant for a penman, few persons can afford to spend an hour after breakfast in preparing pens for the day's labor, nor can a professional writer conveniently stop the current of his thoughts to repair his worn pen nibs. If, therefore, steel pens are as injurious as President Felton alleges, and it becomes necessary to give them up after using them so many years, why return to quills, which have so many disadvantages, when a good Gold Pen is so readily obtained, and against which none of these objections can be charged? A good Gold Pen may, with care, be used for months, or even years. It is always ready, never corrodes, seldom loses it's degree of flexibility, and, with the present improved mode of manufacture, may be purchased of Mr. Morton at prices varying from 25 cents to $10. Let us advance, then, instead of retrograding."

Gold Pens not so New.

The N. Y. Tribune of Sept. 18 says:

GEN. SCHUYLER'S GOLD PEN.—It is generally supposed that the gold pen is a modern invention. But yesterday we were shown by Mr. A. Morton the gold pen with which Gen. Schuyler wrote his dispatches during the revolution—a historic curiosity. This notice is written with it. The case is very slight and about three inches long, of 18 carat gold, alloyed entirely with copper, and consequently of a reddish color. A protruding nob moves the slide, which has at one end a very small holder for a pencil, and at the other the smallest and stiffest pen we have ever attempted to write with. The pen now belongs to the grandson of Gen. Schuyler, Philip Schuyler, Esq., of Opelham, Westchester County, and was brought to Mr. Morton for the purpose of getting some fac-similes made for presentations to friends.

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